# The Irish Times.

SPECIAL EXTRA.

PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1926. VOL. LXVIII. NO. 21,510.



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*Irish Times 'Phone Numbers.—Dublin 5036 and 5037; Belfast—1787; London—Central 4350. Belfast Office—130 Royal Avenue. London Office—89 Fleet Street.*

## ROLL OF HONOUR.

IN MEMORIAM. (1914-1918.)

**EARL**—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, Jack, 4th Hussars, who fell in action, in France, 26th March, 1918.
Farewell, dear Jack, kind and true,
I find no one on earth like you.
You struggled hard with us to stay,
But God Himself took you away.
Inserted by his loving wife.

**LOWE**—In ever-loving memory of Joseph Lowe, M.M., Second Lieutenant, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, killed in action, in France, 26th March, 1918, dearly-loved husband of Susan J. Lowe, 6 Home Farm road, eldest son of the late Fred. J. Lowe and of Mrs. Lowe, 23 Cherryfield avenue. "Until the day dawn."

**LOWE**—In loving and proud remembrance of our dear leader, "Joe," M.M., Second Lieutenant, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who fell in action, in France, March 26th, 1918. "Underneath are the Everlasting Arms."

**MURPHY**—In loving memory of Sergeant R. V. Murphy, Pals' Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, killed in action, in France, March 26th, 1918.

**SHERIDAN**—In loving memory of Leonard, Captain Royal Dublin Fusiliers, killed in action, in France, 26/27th March, 1918.

## BIRTHS.

**CARR**—March 20, 1926, at "Ivanhoe," Lansdowne road, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Carr, a son.

**DORNER**—March 21, 1926, at Mellifont Nursing Home, to Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Dorner, a son.

**McMULLEN**—March 17, 1926, to Christopher and Joyce McMullen, Dunneville, Rhode, Offaly, a son.

**MACAULAY**—March 9, 1926, at 16 Waverley avenue, Clontarf, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Macaulay, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**DOYLE and BRENNAN**—March 25, 1926, at the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, by the Very Rev. John G. O'Reilly, Adm., Thomas Francis, second son of Mr. and Mrs. James Doyle, 4 Cavendish Row, to Josephine, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brennan, Grange, Knockbeider, Dundalk.

**HARE and BOYD**—March 18, 1926, at Stillorgan Parish Church, by the Rev. Canon Lewis-Crosby, Captain H. J. Hare, 4th Bn. 2nd Bombay Pioneers, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. W. Hare, of Sliema, Malta, to Marjorie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boyd, Glensavage, Ballorgan, County Dublin.

**HILL and KIRKPATRICK**—March 20, 1926, at All Saints' Church, Belfast, by the Rev. R. C. H. Hill, M.A., Harry Scott, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Charles Hill (grandson of the late John Hill, Ivathzar, Dublin), to Ellen Beatrice, second daughter of the late Robert James and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Belfast.

## DEATHS.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this column will be found on Page 6.**

**BERRY**—March 24, 1926, Robert Mansie, of Chesterfield, Killarney road, Bray, County Dublin, son of the late John Berry, formerly of Dove Grove and Chesterfield, Birr. Funeral from Adelaide Hospital to-morrow (Saturday) at 10.30 a.m. for Mount Jerome.

**BOLGER**—At her daughter's residence, 34 Fitzgerald street, Dora, beloved wife of the late John Bolger, of Ardamine. Remains arrive Riverchapel 12 noon to-day (Friday), by motor, for Bolamore.

**BRAY**—March 22, 1926, suddenly, at 26 Beaconsfield road, Clifton, Bristol, Winifrid Frances, aged 20, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel George Bray, D.S.O., and Mrs. Bray.

**BYRNE**—March 25, 1926, at her residence, Rockville House, Kilternan, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Richard Byrne, R.I.P. Funeral private.

**DUNNE**—March 24, 1926, at his residence, 10 Fairfield Park, Rathgar, Dublin, Lawrence Joseph, eldest son of the late James Dunne, M.R.C.S.E., Colonial Surgeon, West Indies, and grandson of the late Lawrence Dunne, Piper Hill, County Meath. Deeply regretted. Funeral from residence to Glasnevin to-morrow (Saturday) at 10.30 a.m.

**GLASBY**—March 23, 1926, Gerald Leonard Bevis, darling infant son of Robert Ernest and Kathleen Frances Glasby, 32 Oakland terrace, Irvenare. "Safe in the arms of Jesus." Funeral to-morrow, Mount Jerome, 9.30 a.m.

**GRAHAM**—March 24, 1926, at Bandon, Barnt Green, Worcestershire, Sophia Jane, widow of John Graham, late of Dundrum, Dublin, in her 79th year. Interment 10 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday), 27th March, Friends' Burial Ground, Temple Hill, Blackrock, County Dublin.

**MAIR**—March 25, 1926, at St. Marnock's, County Dublin, after a long illness, Jessie, the beloved wife of Captain J. A. Mair, Lawfield, Fife. Funeral at 12 o'clock at St. Fintan's, Sutton, to-morrow (Saturday, 27th).

**KENNEDY**—At her residence, Ballindoney, Cahir Eilen, widow of the late John Kennedy. Funeral took place, after Requiem Mass, yesterday (Thursday) at Grange.

**McDONNELL**—March 24, 1926, at his residence, Barnstone, Shankill, suddenly, of pneumonia, William Dobbs McDonnell. Funeral at Mount Jerome to-morrow (Saturday) at 11.30. Service at Rathmichael Church at 10.30.

**MATHEWS**—March 18, 1926, at Sierre, Switzerland, William James Albert, beloved husband of Hermine Mathews, and only son of George Mathews, Cedarville. Funeral at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday), Loughcrew.

**NUZUM**—March 25, 1926, at his residence, 6 Victoria terrace, Clontarf, T. J. Nuzum, J.P., dearly-beloved husband of May (née Malcolmson) Nuzum. Funeral private.

**O'TOOLE**—March 25, 1926, Charles Patrick, dearly-beloved husband of Catherine (Kitty) O'Toole, 250 Telford avenue, Streatham Hill, London. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife, child, and relatives. R.I.P. Funeral private.

**REEVES**—March 25, 1926, at Athgarvan House, County Kildare, Robert Henry Medlicott Reeves, eldest son of the late Thomas Browning Reeves and of Mrs. Reeves. Funeral to-day (Friday), 26th, 3 o'clock, at Newbridge Cemetery.

**RICHMOND**—March 25, 1926, at Staines, Harriet Susan, widow of the Rev. W. Richmond, aged 83.

**SEALE**—March 24, 1926, at her residence, Rahenduff House, Tinahow, Leix, Annie Seale, widow of the late Richard Seale. Requiem Office and High Mass at Timahoe Church this (Friday) morning, 26th, at 11.30. Funeral to New Cemetery, Maryborough, immediately after.

**THOMAS**—March 23, 1926, at Cheltenham, Dorothy Violet Hope Thomas, the dearly-loved wife of Brigadier-General H. M. Thomas, late Royal Artillery, and daughter of Edward A. Rawson, Esq., and Mrs. Rawson, late of Bartonville, County Carlow.

### IN MEMORIAM.

**CROSS**—In affectionate remembrance of Joe, who passed away March 26, 1925.—Father.

**GIBSON**—In ever-loving memory of my dear father, who passed away at his residence, Gartenane, Ballieborough, 26th March, 1931.—Sara.

**GRAHAM**—Thirteenth Anniversary.—In sad and loving memory of our two darling children, Godfrey Arthur and Doreen (Babs), whom God called Home March 26th and 27th, 1913.
"And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since and lost awhile."
Mother.

**GRAN** (Roundstone)—In ever-loving memory. Inserted by Eva, Fred., and Ivy.

**TURNBULL**—In ever-loving memory of a dearly-loved husband and father, George Turnbull, Tullamore, called to Higher Service 26th March, 1924.
"Some day, some time, our eyes shall see
That dear face kept in memory."

**TURNBULL**—In loving memory of George Joseph Turnbull, Tullamore, who entered into rest 26th March, 1924.
"There, in one grand acclaim, for ever ring
The strains which tell the honour of their King
An endless Hallelujah."


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THE HISTORY OF NEWLANDS GOLF CLUB—The fourteenth article of the Series dealing with the histories of Irish Golf Clubs will appear in To-morrow's issue of "THE IRISH FIELD." Copies of papers containing previous articles may be obtained from Head Office, 11 D'Olier street, Dublin.

LIMERICK—Advertisements for the "Irish Times" can be handed in at Hurley's Newsagency, Sarsfield street, Limerick.

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"MURALINE" Water Paint—Washable, Sanitary, Durable. Write for Colour Card and Prices.—CARSON'S, 22 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.

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BEULAH House, Portrush—Boarding etc.; moderate terms; booking for Easter.—Mrs. Cahill 19 E

DUBLIN—Fitzwilliam Hotel, 11 Upper Fitzwilliam street; highly recommended; comfortable; moderate; central. 25 H

DUN Laoghaire—Hopetown, Adelaide street; Easter visitors comfortably accommodated; moderate. 25 B

GREYSTONES—Bayrie Private Hotel; highly recommended; booking for Easter and summer months. 24 B

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PORTRUSH—shangarry...splendid sea view, opposite ladies' bathing place; select Boarding; terms moderate.—Mrs. McNamee. 19 E

PORTRUSH—Board Residence, sea front, Easter; terms moderate.—Miss Cunningham, Seymour House. 20 F

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880 X 120 Ford Tyres, also Simplexity, all sizes; cheap.—42 Poolbeg street, Dublin. 24 A

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A1 BICYCLES on Easy Terms. We can supply on gradual payment system—Sanbeams, Centaur, Sparkbrook, or any make you may require. Call and see us. Warde Bros. Ltd., Lemon street, off Grafton street. T

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

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A TAXIS for Hire, day or night. Special terms for weddings, dances and long distance journeys. Private cars always available. Phone Lynch Bros., Usher's quay, Dublin, 2469. 23 F

A WOLSELEY, 10-20 h.p., recently overhauled, £50 or nearest offer.—162 Parnell street. 24 A

A 7 H.P. Charron 2 Seater, running order, £50.—R. Thompson and Son, 19 Lower Abbey street, Dublin. 23 F

A 8 H.P. Talbot 1924 Two Seater, perfect condition; £150.—O'Sullivan Motor Engineer, Fitzgibbon street. 24 A

A 8 H.P. Charron 3 Seater, excellent condition, £100.—Thompson and Son, 19 Lower Abbey street, Dublin. 23 F

A 150 CARS in Stock—Used, Shop Soiled, and New. Write to-day for free descriptive Catalogue. Bamberg's, Liverpool house, Birkdale, Southport. 22 F

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A 1923 ROVER, 8 h.p., Chummy Body, electric lighting and full equipment; overhauled and in good condition; £320 to clear; inspection and trial.—W. G. Wilkinson, Ltd., Rover Agents, Lord Edward street. 24 A

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INSTALMENTS offered for Ford Tourer; state full particulars. F 1111, this office. 24 E

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MOTOR Driver, twenty years' experience, wishes situation at same; do all repairs; highly recommended. F 1141, this office. 24 F

WHY waste money advertising for a Motor Driver when a postcard to the South of Ireland School of Motoring, Clonmel, will get you in touch with the right man at once? T

WIDOW of Motor Trader left with slender means, is desirous of obtaining position in same for her two sons, aged 16 and 14; both can drive, have driven cars from £20 to £40.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green. 24 F

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APPRENTICE Required by Pharmaceutical Chemist, Northern Town; Miss. R.C.; indoor; Prelim.; fee required. Address "Z 4378, Apprentice," this office. 23 F

ASSISTANT, Junior, disengaged, seeks post; city or suburbs; well recommended. Address "Z 4365, Assistant," this office. 17 F

A LTERNO Nursing Home, 42 Portland Row, North Strand—Widow of the late Dr. McGrail, Westport, receives Maternity Patients, previous and during; also Chronic Invalids; terms moderate. 'Phone 1230. 25 B

EXPERIENCED Maid Attendant, Protestant, settled person, wishes post; elderly or invalid lady.—F 1126, this office. 24 F

FOR Sale, well equipped Pharmacy, doing select business in Belfast. Reply Box No. 467, Irish Times Branch Office, Belfast. T

LADY Companion or Nurse Companion disengaged; musical; excellent testimonials. Address "Z 4464, Lady," this office. 25 F

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TEMPORARY Junior Assistant required, Medical Hall, Midlands, two weeks; rail expenses. Address "Z 4442, Junior," this office. 24 F

WANTED, fully trained Nurses for Private Hospital, city. Address "Z 4401, Nurses," this office. 24 F

WANTED, Chemist's Assistant; qualified lady preferred; light work; Dublin suburbs; state terms.—F 1209, this office. 24 F

WANTED, Qualified Chemist Lady, city Medical Hall. Apply, stating salary, enclose copies testimonials, F 1205, this office. 24 F

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AT 9 Wicklow street—Miss McCaul introduces Mothers' Helps, Lady Helps, Attendants.

BOOKKEEPER—Lady, 22, R.C., desires position; experienced; thoroughly reliable; excellent references. Address "Z 4461, Lady," this office.

CLERK or storekeeper—Experienced young Man seeks position; recommended.—F 1095, this office. 24 F

COMPANION Help—Young Lady seeks place; I.C.; energetic; used to Housework.—F 1171, this office.

EXPERIENCED Governess, I.C., desires position; highly recommended. Address "Z 4453, Governess," this office.

GENTLEWOMAN, Young Lady in Tobacco and Sweet business, desires position; good references.—F 973, this office.

GENTLEWOMAN (widow) post as Housekeeper or Secretary Housekeeper, trained, and experienced all duties.—F 1049, this office. 24 F

JUNIOR Typist, with some machine, desires office or home work; knowledge office routine.—F 1123, this office. 24 F

LADY would care elderly or invalid person, assist generally; daily.—F 1082, this office. 24 A

LADY clerk, Typist, shorthand, disengaged, desires position; well recommended.—F 1078, this office. 24 A

MOTHER'S Help or Companion, Protestant, fond of children, good references would like place where maid is kept, South side preferred.—R O 557, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 22 E

NURSERY Governess or Mother's Help, R.C., requires reengagement; well recommended.—1505, Irish Times Branch Office, Bagnot street Bridge. T

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YOUNG Lady Governess, educated, and lived with titled families in England, is starting a select Morning Class for small Children, in Kingstown, after Easter. Address "Z 4441, Governess," this office. 24 A

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A GENT FOR GOVERNESSES AND SCHOOLS, Miss Bellingham Todd, 5 Grafton street, Dublin. Advises Parents and Managers. Tel. No. 8258. T

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BARMAID Wanted, Commercial Hotel, Southern Ireland; state age, salary, experience, enclosing copy of references and unmounted photo.—F 1116, this office.

WAITER Wanted to take charge of Coffee Room. Apply, by letter only, stating age and experience, and enclose copies of references, to Queen's Hotel, Belfast. 23 E

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A YOUNG Girl, train Waitress or Housemaid; good references.—F 1135, this office.

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MADAME Bon, 85 Grafton st., receives applications for Governesses (resident, daily), Nurses, Housemaids.

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POLICE Pensioner wants position; Collect Accounts, Mind Stores, Caretaker, any position of trust; age 52; wife good cook; good security. Address "Z 4364, Pensioner," this office. 22 E

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## SOME POPULAR REPRINTS.

The theme of the marriage of East and West has been handled so often that one hesitates to embark on the reading of a fresh novel dealing with the hackneyed situation; but "The Way of the East," which tells of an English colonel's love for an Egyptian girl educated in the West, is an honest and satisfying story—quite the best novel from Mr. Arthur Weigall's pen. Mr. Edmund Snell is another writer who knows his East thoroughly, and in "The Crimson Butterfly" he tells an uncanny yarn, full of thrills and surprises. "The Trail of Pharaoh's Treasure," by C. Lestock Reid, is a Hagardesque story of Africa—one of the best of its sort.

For lovers of a homelier, or domestic fiction, "Madame Claire," by Susan Ertz, and "My Lady of the Chimney Corner," by Mr. Alexander Irvine, are welcome reprints. The latter is a story of love and poverty in peasant Ireland, and is now in its sixteenth impression. "Chaperon to Cupid," by Mr. John Oxenham, will please many of his admirers.

"The Way of the East," by Arthur Weigall. "The Trail of Pharaoh's Treasure," by C. Lestock Reid. "Madame Claire," by Susan Ertz. "The Crimson Butterfly," by Edmund Snell. "Chaperon to Cupid," by John Oxenham. "My Lady of the Chimney Corner," by Alexander Irvine. T. Fisher Unwin. 2/- net apiece.

## ADVICE TO VOCALISTS.

MAXXY will welcome a book by the daughter of the late Emil Behnke, along the application of the laryngoscope and X-rays to the basis of the voice. Born virtually with the laryngoscope in her throat, she has made a life study of vocal physiology and voice training in general.

In this book the writer describes some of the most serious of the stumbling blocks encountered by singers, and how seemingly insuperable difficulties have been, and can be, entirely conquered by scientific training. Methods of training she groups under the two main headings of Traditional—or Empirical—and Scientific. Between them lies a vast No-man's Land of Fanciful Theory and Pseudo-Science. The traditional, or Italian, method of training she holds is not necessarily successful with English, German and French singers.

The whole matter of voice training has been revolutionised and lifted out of the realm of surmise since the invention of the laryngoscope. Under separate headings are written special chapters on breath control, attack, the open throat, resonance, and very instructive hints are given.

"Singers' Difficulties." By Kate Emil-Behnke. London: Cassell. 6/- net.

ARABIA DESERTA.—It is good news to learn that Messrs. Jonathan Cape have in preparation a complete and unabridged edition of the late C. M. Doughty's "Arabia Deserta." Since its publication almost a generation ago, that curious book of travel has come to rank as one of the supreme masterpieces of its kind in the English language, so rich is it in human interest, so exquisite in style. Few are its readers, for it is hard to find, and during the Great War large prices were paid by the British Government for copies which could be used by the Army operating in the Near East.

A CREED.—"However humble my allotted work, to do it gladly and with all my might. Never despise it, never try to shirk, but find in it great pride and keen delight. And crown it with a love that dignifies, and makes of it a worthy enterprise." This is the first verse from one of the little versified essays by Wilhelmina Stitch, printed in the dainty booklet, "The Fragrant Minute in Every Day" (Cassell. 1s. net), a collection of rhymed meditations for thirty-one days.

Mr. Douglas Sladen's tales of Egypt owe much to his intimate knowledge of the land. His novel, "The Crystal and the Sphinx," multiplies Egyptian mysteries by introducing crystal-gazing. A foreword claims that the marvels described are proven possibilities. "The Hour of Conflict," by A. Hamilton Gibbs, is a spirited tale of "Bohemian" life, with a golfing interest.

"The Crystal and the Sphinx." By Douglas Sladen. "The Hour of Conflict." By A. Hamilton Gibbs. Stanley Paul. 3/6 net each.

# BOOKS FOR EASTERTIDE.

## THE BEST BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

A BRIEF SURVEY.

ON the whole, the spring publishing season has not been brilliant. Two works of considerable importance have appeared in "Queen Victoria's Letters" (John Murray) and "The Intimate Papers of Colonel House" (Benn), while the Earl of Birkenhead's "Fourteen English Judges" (Cassell) is a work deeply interesting and likely to prove of permanent value.

Among *editions de luxe*, books beautiful, we note "The Golden Age of Sail" (Halton and Truscott Smith), a superb volume of old ships and the late Mr. Darrell Figgis's edition of Milton's "Comus" with Blake's plates (Benn). A curious, but valuable, work is "A History of English Wallpaper" (Batsford).

* * * * *

For pure interest a critic might be tempted to award the palm to Mr. Alan Cobham's "Skyways" (Nisbet), and among the "best sellers" is the "Diary of a Young Lady of Fashion" (Thornton Butterworth), which has been reprinted more than once during the spring. The most interesting and successful Biography of the season is Mr. Lewis Hind's "Naphtali" (Lane), with its brilliant pictures of the 'nineties.

Among books of specific Irish interest are two accounts of Parnell, one by Sir Alfred Robbins (Thornton Butterworth) and the other by Mr. William O'Brien (T. Fisher Unwin). Mr. W. F. T. Butler's "Gleanings from Irish History" (Longmans Green) is a pioneer work of research. "Mrs. Delany at Court and Among the Wits" (Stanley Paul) contains valuable contemporary notes on 18th century Ireland. Mr. Robin Flower's "Love's Bitter Sweet" (Cuala Press) is a volume of fascinating translations from bardic love poetry. The late Dr. Walter Macdonald's "Reminiscences of a Maynooth Professor" (Jonathan Cape), which has gone into another edition, is the most discussed Irish book of the season.

* * * * *

In fiction Sir A. Conan Doyle's "Land of Mist" (Hutchinson) and Father Ronald Knox's "Other Eyes Than Ours" (Methuen) are novels dealing with Spiritualism from opposite points of view, both very popular. E. Barrington's "Glorious Apollo" (Harrap) a life in novel form of Lord Byron, is among the "best sellers," and Sir Hector Duff's splendid African story, "The Ivory Graves" (Nelson) deserves to be among them. The best detective story is either Mr. W. S. Masterman's "The Wrong Letter" (Methuen) or "Death at Swatling Court" (Benn) by Mr. J. J. Connington. Mr. Pertwee's "Rivers to Cross" (Cassell) is one of the best adventure yarns we have read for years.

Two good Irish novels have appeared—Mr. Donn Byrne's "Hangman's House" (Sampson Low) and Ben Hurst's "Pride of Carn" (Emton Press).

Of books concerning the Irish language, the most notable is a new edition of Mangan's "Poets and Poetry of Munster" (Duffy), which contains a new and exceedingly valuable historical essay by Mr. John P. Dalton, who expounds the much-neglected difference between the *file* and the *bard*.

## THE BREEDING OF FOXHOUNDS.

EARL BATHURST agrees with Mr. Jorrocks in the sentiment which lay behind the exclamation:—

"In that word 'unting,' wot a ramification of knowledge is compressed!"

His beautiful book, adorned with some splendid prints which depict famous hounds of old days, is technically a sort of commentary on the kennel stud book; but it is written in a vivid and readable style, commenting on different strains as a *connoisseur* might comment on different wines. Every breeder of hounds will find it indispensable, and it will start innumerable talks and arguments among followers of the hunt.

Earl Bathurst is an enthusiast. "The breeding of foxhounds," he says, "is the most interesting and absorbing kind of breeding of any kind of animal. . . . You get your results quicker, and the interest continues from year's end to year's end. You can begin mating your bitches the first week of November, and you can go on right into May if necessary. It is a vexed question whether early or late whelps turn out the best."

Closer study of pedigrees is the burden of the author's advice. "I feel certain," he says, "that there is a great deal in following and keeping strictly to the best hunting lines, and I think there is more pleasure in looking at a really good piece of work out hunting than in winning any number of prizes at hound shows."

"The Breeding of Foxhounds." By Earl Bathurst. C.M.G. London: Constable. 21/- net.


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By EARL BATHURST, C.M.G. 21/- net.

*Live Stock Journal.*—"It is a really wonderful work, and must prove instructive to the sudden-raised master. The novice when he dips into it, will have a difficult task to drop it."

PEKING TO LHASA
Compiled from Diaries and Notes of the late Brig.-Gen. GEORGE PEREIRA, C.B., C.M.G. By SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, K.C.S.I. 18/- net.

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By Sir NAPIER SHAW and J. S. OWENS. 22/6 net.
*Manchester Guardian.*—"Much has been written on the smoke nuisance, but there have been few studies so comprehensive and so technically sound as 'The Smoke Problem of Great Cities.' . . . The author has worked out their scheme in some detail."

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Translated into modern English rhyming verse, with introduction and notes by KIR STRONG, M.A., D.Litt., Jury Professor of English in the University of Adelaide. With a Foreword by R. W. CHAMBERS, M.A., D.Litt., Quain Professor of English in University College, London. 12/6 net.

JEFFERSON AND HAMILTON
By CLAUDE G. BOWERS. 21/- net.
*Sunday Times.*—"Mr. Bowers makes the period live again in all the fury of its passion. His book is absolutely necessary to the student who would understand, not merely the America of the period of which it professedly treats, but the America as it is to-day."

FICTION.

THE HOUSEMAID
By NAOMI ROYDE-SMITH. 7/6 net.
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THREE KINGDOMS
By STORM JAMESON. 7/6 net.
*Times Lit. Supp.*—"Miss Storm Jameson weaves an intricate pattern with uncommon skill and delicacy. This writer is richly found in the stuff of human experience, and her book, spacious and leisurely, has something of an older tradition about it."

THE VAIN SERENADE
By JACK KAHANE. 7/6 net.
*Public Opinion.*—"Unreal, artificial novel. . . . There are nice touches throughout this book."

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By S. W. POWELL. 7/6 net.
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By KATHERINE MANSFIELD. 6/- net.
*By the same author.*
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ORANGE ST. LONDON W.C.2.

**Highland Boatmen.**—A woodcut reproduced from "Of the Western Isles" (Foulis), a book of Highland impressions, which is reviewed on this page.

high upon its shoulderring waves, the island peaks seen over narrowing water, and the little granite slips and piers—these are common to the Irish West and the Scottish Isles. More difficult to convey, although also common to both lands, is the windy light, the hard, almost rocky brilliance, of the wave tops, the exhilarating evening skies, with the darkness tempered by the Northern glow, the gleam above the half-doors piercing the crystalline air, the calm, quiet solitude when the ocean grows still and is seen over the island grasses, a sheer expanse of light, *pelagus vastissimum Dei*—these are recaptured by an artist who has the poet's own gift. His stark, humane sketches of shop interiors recall our own West, while his drawings of Highland dances by the turf-flame, with the boats visible in the darkness outside by the gleam of the moon, although rendered somewhat strange to us by kilt and sporran, will recall many an exuberant night on Irish islands among a kindred folk.

"Of the Western Isles." By Gertrude Bone. Woodcuts by Stephen Bone. Preface by Neil Munro. London: Foulis. 6/- net.

## HIGHLAND GLAMOUR.

FOR Irish readers there is an especial charm in the book with the somewhat queer title "Of the Western Isles." Mrs. Gertrude Bone has written—not chapters, but little thumbnail sketches of life in the Scottish islands. She tells little fragmentary legends, scraps of lore about Iona, or etches in a few words the severe, organless worship in small chapels, where the precentor excites strange reflections. With the words, "Tune, 'Palestrina,'" she tells us of the "tinklers," pictures the exciting arrival of the steamer, or recalls the ineffable sadness of the words, "*Cha till MacCruimein*," the epitaph of "the pipers' clan recalled upon the lonely isle of heather, the island of the dead and of memories.

All this is of lively interest to every reader, but the woodcuts by Mr. Stephen Bone, which the letterpress supports, excite the imagination; for Mr. Bone—whose technique seems to be a development of that of Mr. J. B. Yeats—catches, as does no other artist in black and white, the subtle charm of the Atlantic coast. The rugged shore, the heaving sea that tosses the little yawls

## BEFORE THE WAR AND AFTER.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH VIEWS.

TWO profoundly interesting companion works survey, from the standpoints of Britain and of France, European politics before and after the war. Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson, in "The International Anarchy, 1904-1914," gives us the ripest and best of his books. There is bias, of course in his attitude; but his main conclusion is demonstrated soundly. To the man in the street the Great War seemed like a storm falling from a calm sky, and Germany's guilt in violating Belgium was a sufficient criterion of the rights and wrongs of the conflict. Mr. Dickinson is concerned to show that the war was brewing long before Germany shattered international law, and that it was virtually inevitable.

Europe, in effect, was in a state of international anarchy. The rule of law was despised, and *real politik* was the creed of the ruling powers. The need for international co-operation—the interdependence of the nations—was a lesson that Armageddon was needed to impress upon statesmen. Like a tremendous drama, Mr. Dickinson unfolds the grouping and regrouping of peoples and parties, and the efforts, even on the eve of disaster, to rescue Europe from the strife for which every chancellery was prepared.

In July, 1914, the French President, aboard the ironclad France, visited Russia to discuss with the Tsar the disquietng situation. At a great banquet grand duchesses feasted, and Montenegrin princesses talked indiscreetly of the Europe to be. "Three short years, and where would Russia be, and where the Tsar? But the Montenegrin princesses were not disappointed. From the ruins of the Tsardom, from the fragments of the Austrian Empire, from Germany tortured, mutilated and starved, from France triumphant but prostrate, from England staggering and blind, rose, like a phœnix—Jugo-Slavia!"

It was a dramatic moment. "On the 23rd the France sailed away, majestic as she had arrived. It was 10 p.m., and four hours earlier the Austrian Note had been delivered in Belgrade. Suddenly the gulf had opened, and the President's journey home was made in a murky gloom lit up by flashes of lightning. On the 26th M. Poincaré learned that the Kaiser had curtailed his trip and returned to Kiel: then that the German squadron had left the North Sea. On the 27th: 'A German cruiser met us, and saluted us very correctly in passing. A German destroyer, on the contrary, made a right turn about on sighting us, and made off at full speed in the direction of the Kiel Canal.' A wireless message to Berlin followed which the France intercepted, but could not decipher. It was not till the 29th that the President reached Dunkirk and stood once more on French soil."

* * * * *

Has Armageddon itself persuaded Europe of its folly? M. Alfred Fabre-Luce, in "The Limitations of Victory," gives a dubious reply. His book would be described a little too severely as an indictment of French policy; yet he contends that the actions of France since 1918, in extortionate demands for reparation, in the occupation of the Ruhr, in the leaguing together of the nations whose interests clash with those of Germany, have prevented the growth of true internationalism.

To him the League of Nations is the world's hope. The sovereignty of nations will remain intact in theory, but limited by the irresistible trend of international opinion. Victory must be transported to a higher plane, establishing, not a triumphant France, but a new Europe, a fabric compact of the ideals of justice and of peace.

"The International Anarchy, 1904-1914." By G. Lowes Dickinson. "The Limitations of Victory." By Alfred Fabre-Luce. Translated by Constance Vesey. London: Allen and Unwin. 17/6 net and 12/6 net respectively

## EVENINGS WITH ELIA.

THERE is a charming and convincing old-world atmosphere in "Good Company in Old Westminster and the Temple." Miss Hill asks us to step back with her into the Westminster of more than a hundred years ago, but after reading a very few pages any deliberate effort in that direction is unnecessary, as the reader is swept back whether he will or no into the leisurely days before yesterday, into a circle where men of letters had time and a natural inclination to meet "for pleasant and easy chat," as they are shown to us in these records, gathering in Payne's celebrated bookshop near the "Mewes," or in the house of Admiral Burney or John Rickman, whose daughter, Mrs. Lefroy, is the "Little Anne" who has so much intimate knowledge to impart of the great men who were her father's friends, and who form the "Good Company" depicted.

The account of Charles Lamb's Wednesday evening gatherings form a strange contrast to such conclaves of notables in our day. Eminent people seem to have gravitated there inevitably for Lefroy converse. Barry Cornwall writes of them: "The beauty of these evenings was that everyone was placed on an easy level. . . . No one—not even Coleridge—was permitted to out-talk the rest. . . . I never in all my life heard such unpretending good sense talked as at Lamb's social parties." The coronation of George IV. was one of "Little Anne's" most vivid recollections. The whole family drove up from their Epsom house to Mr. Rickman's official residence opposite Westminster, the ladies with curl papers hidden under their hoods. On arrival there was some difficulty found in completing their toilettes, as Mrs. Rickman found that a friend of theirs, Lord Sidmouth, was having his hair dressed in her bedroom, an operation seemingly of length and importance even for the male sex at that date.

The people comprising the "Good Company" stand out in very clear and pleasant colours to us in this book, chiefly because so much is quoted of them from letters and diaries of the time. We see them as their close friends saw them in a day when, we must confess, friendship was a kindlier thing, to judge from the generous appreciation of one another which we find them so often ready to express.

"Good Company in Old Westminster and the Temple." By Constance Hill. London: Lane. 15/- net.

## TWO BOOKS ON TIBET.

NATIVE ACCOUNTS.

MR. PAUL SHERAP, a Tibetan, described his experiences to Mr. G. A. Combe, and in Mr. Combe's book we read of life among the nomads by one who has observed the customs and who has practised the religion of his countrymen. He has described the festivities occasioned by a birth, the curious marriage ceremonies, and the grotesque rites of burial practised among a fierce, ignorant people desiring neither the help nor sympathy of foreigners. Not the least interesting chapter is that in which he traces the growth of Buddhism in Tibet, and describes its ritual and mysteries.

There is one absence in the book of standards by which we can make comparisons between Tibet and better known countries, either geographically or politically, but throughout the book there is an atmosphere of sincerity and cheerfulness which keeps the reader interested.

Mr. Combe, a Consular official, experienced in Chinese affairs, has contributed a final chapter on the mystarious devil dance, the motive and plot of which never has been definitely ascertained. He describes all the acts, eleven in number, the performance of which occupies two days, and he seeks to explain the significance of the many spirits introduced into the dance.

The author of the second book is the Tibetan wife of an Englishman, and has lived in Europe. She exhibits a broad outlook and an enlightened mind. Our knowledge of her country, she maintains, is misleading and unsympathetic. She denies that Tibetans are wild and lawless. Her travels enabled her to make comparisons which are challenging. She depicts her people as quiet, industrious and devoutly religious. She differs from other writers in her account of the "devil dance," which, she maintains, is a religious festival devoid of evil significance.

The writer considers that women and girls are better circumstanced in Tibet than in civilised lands.

A lengthy, historical introduction by Mr. King, the writer's husband, surveys the events of twenty-four centuries. He terminates his survey with Tibet resurgent, demanding recognition of its political individuality, a recognition of which he expects to be wrung from China.

"A Tibetan on Tibet." By G. A. Combe. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 10/- net.
"We Tibetans." By Rin-Chen Lha-Mo. London: Seeley Service. 12/6 net.

## LAST MEMORIES OF A TENDERFOOT.

A CAPTIVATING *joie de vivre* pervades Mr. R. B. Townshend's posthumous book, "Last Memories of a Tenderfoot." Here is, before all, a clear and intimate record of a state of early civilisation in the "Wild and Woolly West" of a life that is lost, save to the world of letters, and of a race of men that has vanished.

Mr. Townshend was one of those people to whom Nature had given a special sixth sense to appreciate her beauties, to gain health and happiness in lonely sojourn with her and to grow old loving her. It is evident that he grieved at the changes the advance of civilisation wrought. He revisited the West in 1903 after twenty-eight years' absence and found all changed. "Do you know," he tells us, "I don't resent the alteration of this from the days of the wild men, or even of the nomad Mexican cowboys. I feel it had to come. Change has to be." Whenever he talks of the Redmen—and it is often—he puts into words the poignancy of feeling excited by the passing of the Indian. "Already," he says, "before the intruding Paleface most of the Redmen have vanished, and their religions along with them. They have gone, and gone for ever." With them, too, has gone all the wonderful lore of the Redskin hunter, that tracker and mystic of the woods and streams. Nature's beloved child, learned in her ways and signs, to whom she seemed to speak and warn of, or to guide to, an enemy.

Perhaps the most interesting section of the book is the part devoted to the description of the eerie and famous snake dances of the Hopi Indian tribe, which has lived, about two thousand strong, from time immemorial, in seven old-world villages where the houses are built of stone, tier on tier, on the top of *mesas*, in the middle of the Painted Desert of Arizona.

"Last Memories of a Tenderfoot." By R. B. Townshend. London: Lane. 12/6 net.

## WHITHER GOES BRITAIN?

"Britain stands to-day at the turn of the road—much more, indeed, than any of the other capitalistic countries. And a change of direction for Britain is, in a large measure, a change of direction for four-fifths of the world, and at least the beginning of a change for the fifth part, to-day the most powerful—America."

Believing this, Leon Trotsky gives us his study of England—because he makes it quite clear that he is not treating of the Dominions—in a powerful argument from the Russian revolutionary standpoint against the British idea of Mr. Baldwin's "gradualness" and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's "Bourgeoisie methods." Indeed, were the author less vehement, one might be inclined to be more patient with his conclusions and its sureness.

In consequence, one thing he succeeds in showing—that the British proletariat have nothing in common with the Russian proletariat, and no matter how sympathetic the British Labour leaders may appear to the Soviet Government, the inference the author leaves us to draw is that they must find a solution of their own problems on British lines.

In the introduction Mr. H. N. Brailsford, who welcomes the book, describes it as a challenge to the Labour world. "a challenge that forces us to think out our position anew." "We should answer, in the last resort," he says, "that if Trotsky is right, if the propertied class will in the end defend its privileges by force, then we prefer to fight as Cromwell fought, with the Parliament behind us, and the rights of a majority on our side."

"Where is Britain Going?" By Leon Trotsky. London: Allen and Unwin. 4/6 net.

## THE BRITISH ARMY.

IN a well-printed, well-arranged volume, "A Short History of the British Army to 1914," Captain E. W. Sheppard gives a very clear account from its first beginnings under Alfred the Great of the Army's steady and connected development into the great world machine which it is to-day.

The chapter on the Duke of Marlborough and the wars of 1660-1714 is quite the best in the book. Indeed, it is, perhaps, for all its brevity, one of the truest character sketches of the Great Duke as a soldier that has been published. The author maintains that Marlborough was the best military leader that England has ever produced, and "beyond comparison great—the greatest captain by head and shoulders that ever donned a red coat, and the only Commander in modern times whose name it is not an impertinence to mention in the same breath as that of Napoleon."

The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars receive, of course, considerable attention, but only from the point of view with which the author is concerned—that is, as milestones of development and change in the British military organisation. In this light the periods of small wars from 1816 to 1853, and again from 1856 to the Boer War, assume considerable importance—an importance which is, unfortunately, too often overlooked by students.

"A Short History of the British Army." By Captain E. W. Sheppard. London: Constable. 14/- net.


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## HOLIDAY FICTION.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF HELEN OF TROY.

(Published yesterday.)

An American professor has written an extremely entertaining story in "The Private Life of Helen of Troy." The book is stated to be the "sixth best seller" in the United States, and it will be popular on this side of the ocean; but we do not expect to see European scholars, like their trans-Atlantic fellows, taking it seriously enough to wage a controversy over the author's interpretation of his characters. Other modern writers have been fascinated by the question of what Helen must have done—how she must have lived—in the days after the war. Professor Erskine spares but little space for description. His characters talk, talk, talk—but do it brightly and crisply, like good Americans. We are shown Menelaus as an overawed, cowardly man, and Helen as a caged eagle, yearning for the skies. We hear the murder of Agamemnon discussed *en famille*, and see the young men who visit the house of Menelaus so much impressed by the ageing Helen that even in their love-making they talk to their ladies of her. The whole is cynical and mildly improper. The Yankee who visited the Court of King Arthur maintains his New World sentiments at the Court of Queen Helen. The story closes with the visit of Telemachus, the sad boy, who forgets his grief and his quest, not because he drinks the wine of oblivion, but because Helen mixes it for him.

"The Private Life of Helen of Troy." By John Erskine. Nash and Grayson. 7/6 net.

"Adam's Breed" is a racy story of Italian London, and one of the most fascinating novels of the season. Olga Boselli dies giving birth to the child of her shame, little Gian-Luca, whose father is never known. When death has closed Olga's eyes, her mother, Teresa, loses her faith in God. She and her man, Fabio, wax rich in their Italian provision shop, for they are hard, thrifty peasants. Old Nerone plays dominoes and fights with Fabio; and Rocca, the butcher, who had met Garibaldi and had fought at Mentana, joins the group, denouncing and laughing. Then comes the war, and Geppe, the cowardly, die son of Mario and Rosa, meets his death in the fighting at Caporetto. Dead, he becomes their hero. They had all kissed the flag on the day that Italy entered the war, and now Nerone puts a huge enlargement of his nephew's photograph in his little shop, decorates it with ribbons, and beneath inscribes the words: "Of your charity pray for the soul of Guiseppe Varese, who died that Italy might live." Gian-Luca marries, and in the little church at Hatton Garden, too, with the old, weary Father Antonio to say the words in Italian; and that evening at the marriage feast old Rocca chaunts out the song: "Avanti-avanti-vanti Bersaglieri," and they all dream of their own sunny land.

"Adam's Breed." By Radclyffe Hall. Cassell. 7/6 net.

Mrs. Victor Rickard has followed up her success "Upstairs" with another sensational novel, in which ordinary, everyday people find themselves caught in the shadows of a mysterious crime. Robert Esmond is poisoned, and although his wife is suspected there is not sufficient evidence to prove her guilt. She has had several bad quarrels with her husband, one over her continued friendship with Clive Stretton, an old lover, and another over her insistence to keep Florrie Cookson, her friend, companion, and go-between, permanently at her house. Robert is jealous of Clive, and even more jealous of Florrie, while Florrie is determined to stay on as long as possible rather than face poverty or a less congenial post. There is ample material for "motives" in all this, but the evidence put before the coroner's jury is not quite so accommodating, and the actual murderer of Esmond gets off quite free. Mrs. Rickard allows the reader to guess who perpetrated the crime without actually revealing the name.

"Not Sufficient Evidence." By Mrs. Victor Rickard. Constable. 7/6 net.

"Isle of Pheasants" is the name of a house in Lincolnshire, inhabited by an artist and his very beautiful wife. The hero of the story goes as a paying guest to the vicar when he has become too embroiled with amorous affairs in London. The frivolous pan of London from which he escapes is, however, as nothing to the passionate fire into which he steps all unwittingly on his arrival in Lincolnshire. The circle of artists and amorous maidens from which he has fled finds its way, bit by bit, to his retreat. He is soon between two, or even more, fires, and a series of entertaining complications ensue. The story is told with an abundant zest and humour which make the reader smile indulgently at the inordinate number of coincidences which the author employs.

"The Isle of Pheasants." By E. M. O'R. Dickey. Duckworth. 7/6 net.

Mr. Henry Holt's yarns—mostly stories of tramp steamers and sailing craft in the Pacific—have a definite touch of reality that mere book-craft could not give. The sketches of the dogged sea captain fighting against years of ill-luck, toiling at the salvage that is offered to him, only to find the reward snatched away, are very living, fraught with pathos and the *lacrimae rerum*. When now and then luck does turn, we have so fully made the lives of these patient and lovable souls our own that their feelings become ours.

Now it is some unquenchable optimist dying with a last word of hope on his lips, now a waif of a girl who, fostered by feather-beaten skipper, wins a place on World's stage; now some clean-living youth on a lonely island who finds love in the heart of a Cockney girl: to all of these Mr. Holt has imparted some subtle shading that renders them different, though the basic colours are the same. In these lonely places and amongst these hard lives there may not be any Ten Commandments, but we have often listened to unspeakably worse sermons than are taught by these manly tales.

"Where There Aren't No Ten Commandments." By Henry Holt. Lane. 7/6 net.

The action of Mr. Harold Thomson's fascinating new novel takes place in the amid scenes with which the author has evidently a close acquaintance. Rhoda Galbraith, staying in Amalfi with the Fentons, mother and daughter, is compelled to suffer the unwelcome attentions of Mrs. Fenton's son, Philip Pratting, a conceited ne'er-do-well, but her whole heart is given to the artist, Kerry Trehearne. A dramatic circumstance leads to the mutual confession of their love, and she hears from Kerry's own lips of a burden that has dragged him down since boyhood. Through tribulation they come to happiness.

"Each One of Us." By W. Harold Thomson. Cassell. 7/6 net.

It is only when one comes across a book in which the characters are so normal that one could bear to live with them that one realises how seldom the average author troubles to depict such types. Miss Dorothy à Beckett Terrell is not afraid of the commonplace and obvious. Giles Mallory is like hundreds of other young men living in studios. He has strong aesthetic sensibilities, a genuine love of art, a little talent, plenty of modesty, and a very fresh and boyish enthusiasm for life. He is engaged to a girl who is devoted to him, but who has no understanding of his artistic yearnings, and when studio life introduces him to Jehane Drewe, a beautiful and heartless but successful modern young woman, he loses his sense of proportion, and ignores Barbara. Giles marries Jehane, and Barbara "takes to religion," and the protagonists find maturity in the subsequent problems which they are forced to face.

"Common of Angels." By Dorothy à Beckett Terrell. Duckworth. 7/6 net.

"Spring Sorrel" is the story of a dancer—"an exquisite child," as the papers call her after her first success. Her life is a thing of laughter and tears, but there is no boredom in it, either for her or for the friends whom her rainbow temperament binds so closely to her. Toby, her faithful knight, is a very lovable person, "rather an out-of-date figure, still fighting problems to which the world has lately found careless answers." The problems of Tony and his kind always will be tackled seriously; especially those which concern women such as the two next Tony's heart, his butterfly sweetheart and mother who looked on his love for a little dancing girl with troubled eyes, but managed to be very kindly about it. Spring's adventures and misadventures make a very readable story, if at times it seems pitiable that anyone so obviously meant for the sunny paths of life should stray, even for a time, into such deeply shadowed ways.

"Spring Sorrel." By Douglas Pulleyne. Allen and Unwin. 7/6 net.

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# FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

## TONE AND COMMENT.

### DUBLIN QUIET.

### LEVERS WEAK.

There was an entire absence of business briskness on 'Change again yesterday, but the firmness of Government Funds proved rather helpful in cognate securities. War Loan 5 p.c. Stock was active and good. Banks again closed firm, with Provincials scarce. The Guinness market eased, as support was quiet and limited; but Power and Tod Pref., among Distillery Shares, retained a firm tendency, and further improved. Cement Shares closed dull. Rails were almost neglected, so limited were orders in the Great Southern Pre-Ord. issues closed slightly, but only odd lots changed hands. Dublin United Tram Shares and Debs. were in request, and tended upwards. Clonmel Gas were bid for at an advance, but Cahir Bakery Shares Bolands gave way. Brewery Shares were firm, but nominal. Dunlop Rubber Ord. were realised on less favourable dividend estimates. Parent Trusts were quiet. Realisations were pretty freely general in the Manufacturing groups. Tobaccos weakened in absence of fresh support. Textiles nearly all drifted to a lower level, but with rather more support at the close in a few cases. Bleachers were offered down to 75s. 9d., and then rallied to 74s. Bradford Dyers were firm all day at 50s buyers. Calicos rose to 52s. for a small lot. Coats eased slightly. Spinners were on sale. Courtaulds fell steadily all day, and Lever Bros. Pref. were very flat. Burke Ord. opened without recovery after the previous day's fall, but at the later market turned good, and rapidly rallied. Alex. Thom and Co. issues were again scarce, but A. Armstrong and Co. Ord. fell away to 2s. 6d. from the previous 5s. quotation. Rubber Shares varied a little and Shell Transports fell back to 90s. The Commercial Buildings Company of Dublin notify a 50s. dividend for the year, compared with 40s. a year ago.

## LONDON HEAVY.

### GILT-EDGED FIRM.

The volume of business passing in the London Stock markets yesterday continued on extremely small lines, and a dull tone characterised dealings. A certain amount of liquidation was noticeable, owing to the near approach of the carry-over, and this caused a weaker tendency in the speculative departments. Gilt-edged Securities, however, maintained a steady to firm appearance. Underwriters of the New South Wales New £4,000,000 Five per Cent. Loan have been called upon to take up 70 per cent. of the issue. Dealings commenced in the scrip, and the quotation was ½ to ¾ discount. Little of interest occurred in Foreign Government Stocks. Among Home Rails Metropolitan Districts continued a firm market, and a further substantial improvement was registered. Colonial and Foreign Rails were quiet, and prices were but little altered to any extent. Rubbers were dull and irregular, while business remained on a small scale.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LOAN IN NEW YORK.

It is not often that a Church body appears in the Money market as a borrower, and it is interesting to note that the Roman Catholic Church in Bavaria has recently floated a loan in New York for the equivalent of over £1,000,000. The loan is the direct obligation of the "General Union of the Eight Bavarian Dioceses," and the proceeds will be reloaned to the dioceses individually comprising the Union, for carrying out certain works by the organisations within the dioceses, against first mortgage on property to the extent of 25 per cent. of appraised valuation. The administration of the funds so reloaned will be carried out by a committee of bishops, and the issuing houses which sponsored the loan in New York will be represented on this committee. Apart from the security afforded by the mortgage charges, the bonds will be secured against taxes levied by the diocesan authorities and parish authorities on their parishioners. The bonds were offered in New York at 93½, bearing 6½ per cent. interest, and yield over 7 per cent. to maturity. The bald financial announcement is novelty in international loans, does not state the reasons for this loan, but in view of recent German financial history the answer is not difficult to find. All Church bodies are generally in possession of ample invested funds, contributed by loyal and devoted members during their lifetime and bequeathed at their death. The interest from such investments provides the money for such purposes as remuneration and pensions of the clergy, and also for schools, colleges and other charitable and instructional institutions. Such functions fill a gap which would otherwise not be adequately covered by State assistance or private endowment, and the record of all the Churches in this respect has throughout history been excellent. The downfall of the mark and the wiping-out of investment values must have hit the Church organisations in Germany very seriously. Without extraneous assistance the good work of these organisations could not be carried on. The well-filled purses of Americans have, therefore, been called upon to supply the funds necessary to its continuance. It is interesting to find a sedate community such as the New York Stock Exchange acting as "fairy godmother" in this connection, although, of course, the reward for so doing is as satisfactory to the pocket as to the conscience.

### £1,000,000 MINING DEAL.

It is stated authoritatively that the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company has obtained an eighteen months' working option over the Wanderer mine, situated in the Selukwe district of Southern Rhodesia. It is intended to commence immediately upon an extensive development programme, and, should the option be exercised, the purchase consideration will approximate £1,000,000 in cash and shares. The Wanderer, after producing over £1,500,000 of gold up to 1919, was abandoned and taken up in 1922 by the present company, who are said to have encountered the reef after driving for over 1,600 feet, showing values unprecedented in the history of the mine.

### CONGO FIND.

The Brussels Correspondent of the *African World* writes that prospectors of the Union Minière Company have struck a very rich gold reef at Ruwe, in Katanga. The reef carries high value in gold, with palladium, a rare and valuable metal, nearly as valuable as platinum. The Ruwe mine has, in former days, yielded large quantities of alluvial gold when worked by the prospectors of the Tanganyika Concessions Company. The discovery is causing much attention.

### HUDSON'S BAY CO. MINING RIGHTS.

The Hudson's Bay executive has been in close touch with the Dominion Government for some years with regard to mining rights of the precious metals—gold and silver. The question of rights as to ordinary minerals is old, and never has been, in dispute. "By a most friendly arrangement between the company the Federal Government of Canada," explained an official, "we are stating a case before the Supreme Court of Canada with the object of determining the ownership of the precious metals—gold and silver—underlying the company's lands (if any)." The greater portion of the Hudson's Bay territory has been in the possession of the company from the date of its incorporation by Royal charter as far back as 1670, and no discoveries of precious metals have ever been made on or under its lands, which are distant from the mineral belt in Ontario, and mainly consist of prairie.

### BLEACHERS BONUS SHARES.

At yesterday's extraordinary meeting of the Bleachers Association, the distribution of three bonus ordinary shares for five held was sanctioned. The amount of undivided profits carried over after paying capitalised is £1,422,651, and this will still leave undivided profits of £995,256.

### TRAFFICS.

Mexican Railway—Week to March 21—Decrease $400. Argentine Transandine—Increase £54. Chatham and District Light Railways—Decrease £54. To date—Decrease £516. Burma Electric Supply—February—Increase Rs.16,782. Canadian Pacific Railway—Week to March 21—Increase $219,000. Havana Central Railroad—Decrease £843.

### OIL OUTPUTS.

Venezuelan Oil Concessions.—Production for week ended March 20 was as follows:—La Rosa, 26,628 m. tons; previous week ended March 13, 26,947 m. tons. Maracaibo District, 2,925 m. tons; previous week ended March 13, 2,925 m. tons. Well B 57, at La Rosa, was brought in on March 19, producing 650 tons per day, with 350lbs. pressure p.s.i. Well C 25, at Concepcion, was brought in on March 20, and produced 75 tons in 7 hours through a 2½-inch flow pipe.

# LONDON MOVEMENTS.

A generally steady to firm tone prevailed in the gilt-edged section, and quotations were not materially altered at the end of the day's business.

Foreign Government Stocks experienced a quiet session, but despite the slackness of business a fairly steady tone was evident. Peruvian Corporation Pref. went off the turn to 41, or ¼ easier.

### RAILS DULL.

With the exception of Metropolitan Districts, which were again appreciably higher, Home Rails were easier inclined. Underground were steady and unchanged, as were Metropolitan Consols, but Districts moved forward smartly to 29, or a further point to the good. Southern Pref. Ord., on the other hand, lost ½ to 75¼, while Great Western at 86½ and Midland Ord. at 72 were also both ½ lower.

Little of interest transpired in Colonial and Foreign Rails, and price changes were few and far between. Can. Pacs. eased off to 159, on a point lower, but Grand Trunk Pacific 4 per Cent. Debs. at 36½ were a point to the good. Entre Rios 6 per Cent. Cum. Pref. at 85 x.d. were ½ better, but in other directions a quiet tone was maintained.

### RUBBER SHARES WEAK.

A weaker tone prevailed in the Rubber Share market yesterday, while the volume of business put through continued on extremely small lines, and the vast majority of alterations were in the downward direction. The commodity also realised lower values; spot sold 2s. 5¼d., 2s. 4¾d. and 2s. 5d., while July-September fetched 2s. 4¼d., 2s. 3¾d. and 2s. 4d. per pound. In the share market Anglo-Sumatra rallied from their lower level of Wednesday, the final figure being 1s. 3d. better at 106s. 3d. Pilmoor were a firm market, and here an improvement of 1s. 6d. was registered to 59s. Tebrau gained 1s., Bah Lias went back to 54s. 4½d., or 1s. 1½d. lower, while Anglo-Dutch and Anglo-Malay were 10½d. and 7½d. lower, respectively. Ledbury eased to 65s., or 2s. 6d. lower, and Kuala Lumpur dropped 3s. 1½d. to 100s. 7½d. Kasintoe eased to 50s. 3d., or 1s. 6d. down, and Malacca at 79s. x.d. were 3s. 3d. below the overnight figure. Manchester North Borneo lost 2s. to 47s. 9d., and Linggi at 55s. were 1s. 6d. down. Tandjong at 85s. 9d. were 10½d. lower. Tamiang shed 1s. 3d., and United Sua Belong at 121s. 3d. were 3s. 9d. easier. Baru dropped 1s. 10½d., and Broome Selangor lost 1s. 6d. Ratanui were a weak spot, and here a decline of 4s. was recorded to 46s. 3d. Sungei Buaya shed 1s., and Asahan closed 1s. 1½d. down.

### TEA SHARES DULLISH.

Business remained on a small scale in the Tea Share market yesterday, while an irregular tendency still prevailed. Amalgamated Estates were still advancing, and gained ¼ to 41¾, while Brahmapootra at 38⅜ were a further ¼ higher. Borhelli at 25½ were also to the good, and Budla Beta put on ⅛ to 6⅝. Doolgram were a firm spot, and closed showing an advance of 1s. 3d. to 45s. 10½d. Travancore hardened to 95s., or 3s. above the overnight quotation. Ceylon Plant went back to 6⅛, or ⅛ easier, while Cons. Tea and Lands closed at 31½, or ¼ lower.

### OIL MARKET DULL.

Dealers in the Oil Shares market yesterday experienced once more a very slack time, there being extremely little interest on the part of the general public, while professional operations were confined to small business, mainly in the nature of clearing up prior to the carry-over. The preliminaries in connection with which will be in progress to-day. Generally the market can be described as dull and uninteresting, while the price movements, although generally of small importance, were all in the downward direction. Transactions in the recognised leaders were of little importance. Shells, following a quiet business, closed with a loss of 9d. at 4½, while Bearer shares being down to a like extent at 4¾. Royal Dutch opened easier at 32½, and further weakened to 32⅜, the result of the day's business being a decline of ¼. Mexican Eagles, after having been no better than 7s. 7½d. offered, rallied to the overnight's level of 10s. 10½d. the 8 p.c. Part. Prefs. finished unchanged at 16s. 9d., and the 7 p.c. First Prefs. left off steady at 16s. Rather from lack of interest than any pronounced selling pressure, lower prices were quoted for Venes. British Controlled fluctuated narrowly, and at the close the Common shares showed a small loss at 8s. 7½d., and the Preferred also registered a decline at 11s. 4½d.

### INDUSTRIALS QUIET.

Dealers in Industrial and Miscellaneous issues complained, in common with others, of the dearth of business yesterday. Nevertheless the course of these markets were not without interest. Had a greater degree of activity been the general rule it was considered that the Government's acceptance of the Coal Commission's report would have given increased impetus to business in the Coal, Iron and Steel descriptions. Only a mild rally was witnessed, however, but it was none the less welcome, and this section closed quite steady. As a reflection of Wall street weakness, Brazilian Tractions opened at 91½, and finished 1 down at 90½, at which level, however, some small buying was noted. Thomas Tillings enjoyed a large turnover, but did not go beyond 7os. Motor issues passed in quiet day. There was less doing in the News group, prices being lower when changed. Uncertainty as to the Lever position, and the wider publicity given to these interests, led to some further selling, and in the entire absence of support the 7 and 8 per cent. Prefs. fell to 18s. and 17s., but closed slightly above the worst at 18s. 6d. and 17s. 6d., a net loss of 3d. apiece. The Prefd.-Ord. changed hands as low as 9s., rallying later to 9s. 3d. Niger Debs., after business at 96½, closed ½ down at 95¾. Tobacco shares came on offer, Carreras losing another ⅛ to 11¼, and B.A.T.'s 9d. to 111s. 9d. Imperials were on the dull side at the level £5, and Canadas fell a few pence to 25s.

The action of Cellulose Holdings in inviting tenders for a large block of Celanese Pref. led to marked weakness in the latter. A net decline of 9d. to 6s. 6d., or 3d. below the minimum reserve fixed in the tender advertisement, left this issue unsteady. Holdings Ord. were well maintained at 19s., the decline changing hands at 110. Other art silks were idle. Textiles ruled dull. Bleachers at 74s. 3d., fine Cottons at 47s. 6d., and Coats at 62s. 6d. all registered losses of 6d. Dyers were sold from the provinces and closed 9d. lower at 49s. 9d. Brewery Stocks lacked support. Distillers were not active and closed the turn easier at 55s. 3d. Apart from a rise of ¼ to 17 in Liebig, Foodstuffs did not attract much attention. Bovril Defd. lost 6d. to 43s. 9d. Maypoles continued at 6s. Optimistic talk as to dividend prospects helped Forestals forward to 26s. 6d., and a good turnover was witnessed. It is expected that dealings will commence to-day in Skoda New Debs. on the basis of 3-2 discount. It is understood that underwriters were left with 70 per cent. of the issue. Wireless accessories were helped by Sir Oliver Lodge's discovery, Pettigrew Pref. enjoying support up to 5s. 10½d., after 5s., and Burndept Pref. ruling harder at 16s. 3d. Marconi were less active at 23s. 9d. Of new issues, Hopkinsons Pref. receded 6d. to par, and the Ordinary to the same amount to 6d. prem. Vine Products Pref. fell back to 2s. 6d. discount.

# DUBLIN PRICE CHANGES.

**BANKS WANTED. GUINNESS, TOBACCOS, TEXTILES, AND DUNLOPS SLIPPING. DUBLIN TRAMS AND BURKE ORD. HIGHER.**

Government National Loan repeated 99, and the Deed Stock adjusted the price by rising 1 to 98¾.

British Funds closed steady. War Loan 4½ per cent. rose ¼ to 95½, and ditto 5 per cent. ½ to 101½, ⅞. Funding Loan (Deed) Stock realised 87½.

Banks left off firm. Bank Stock repeated 279½. Munsters were buyers at 6½, and a few Provincial Old Shares realised 23½, a rise of ¼.

In Breweries and Distillers, Guinness Ord. opened ¼ lower at 70½, but at the later session realised 70⅝. Power and Son Pref. rose 6d. to 14s. for shares offered.

Marconi Ord. fell 1¼d. to 23s. 9d.

In Home Rails, Great Southern Ord. fell ¼ to 20, but the Pref. rose ½ to 35½, and the Guaranteed ½ to 43½, both for broken lots.

In Tramways, Dublin United Ord. rose ¼ to 6⅞, and the Pref. were held for 8½, a rise of ¼ also. The 3½ per cent. "B" Debs. remain 66 buyers, but sellers are absent.

Alliance Gas rose ⅛ to 7½ nominally.

In Bakery Shares, Bolands fell 1s. 3d. to 45s., and in Drapery Shares Henry Street sally lower at 24s.

# LATEST CLOSING AND STREET PRICES.

**CONSOLS, ETC.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consols | 54-24½ | 4½ Conv. Ln. | 93½-93¾ |
| War Ln. 5½ | 97-97⅛ | 5s Treas. Bds. | 102-102¼ |
| do. 4½ | 95-96 | Irish Ld. 2½ | 57-59 |
| do. 5% | 101¾-101⅞ | India 3½ | 57½-58½ |
| do. 4% (Tax Free) | 99¼-100 | do. 2½ | 172-180 |
| | 99¼-100' | do. 5% | 102-103 |
| Fund'g Ln. | 87⅞-88 | do. 7% | 152-164 |
| Victory Bds. | 12 9/32- | Local Ln. | 42-46½ |
| 2½ Conv. Ln. | 74¾-75½ | Sudan 5% | 117-119 |

**COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aust. Com. 5½ | 101-103 | Q'sland 4 | 90-50...78-81 |
| do. 5% | 101-103' | do. 5% S.-96... | 101-103 |
| Brit. Col. 4½ '41 | 76-9.. | S.Austr. 4% Cns. | 14-88' |
| Canada 4% | 87-89' | do. 5% | 103-105 |
| Cape 3½ Cons. | 56-58 | S.A. 4½% '45 | 70-10 |
| Ceylon 5% | 107-109 | do. 4% | 102-104' |
| N.S.W. 4 | 52-7 | Victoria 4 | 61-63' |
| do. 5 | 1922-7.. 101-103 | do. 5% | 1923-5.. 107-109 |
| do. 6% | 1926-40 102-4' | W.Aus. 5% | 25-65 |
| N.Zeal'd 4 | 79.. 86-88 | do. 6% | 1926-40 101-103 |
| Nigeria 5% | 112-114 | | |

**BANKS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo S. Amer. | 7-7¼ | Lloyds | 60-6-61-6 |
| Australasia | 121-123' | Midland | 83½-85¼ |
| Bank N.S.W. | 42-43' | Nat. Dis. | 81 85' |
| do. N.Z. | 27½ | Nat. Prov. (4) | 12¾-12⅞ |
| Barclays A | 78-79' | Royal of Can. | 174-178' |
| Brit. Overseas | 21½-22½ | Stand. S.A. | 11-11¼ |
| Can. of Com. | 45-47 | Un. Australia | 34½-35½ |
| Char. of India | 20¼-21 | Westminster | 18½-18¾ |
| Hong Kong | 121-126 | | |

**FOREIGN BONDS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.H. —Mar. 15. | | | |
| 10¾ | Argentine 1886 | 99 | 101 |
| 79 | Do. 4 p.c. Rescissions | 78 | 80 |
| 93 | Do. 5 p.c. 1909 | 91 | 93' |
| 56¼ | Brazil 4 p.c. 1889 | 54 | 76 |
| 90 | Do. Funding, 1908 | 89 | 91 |
| 10¾ | Do. 5 p.c., 1914 | 9¾ | 81 |
| 93 | Chinese 5 p.c. 1896 | 92 | 94 |
| 72½ | Do. 4½ p.c., 1898 | 72 | 74 |
| 67½ | Do. 5 p.c., 1913 | 67 | 69 |
| 106 | Czecho-Slovakia Bonds | 105 | 107 |
| 8½ | Egyptian Unified | 12½ | 14½ |
| 12½ | French Loan | 10¾ | 12½ |
| 10¼ | Do. 4 p.c. | 8½ | 9.. |
| 11⅜ | German 7 p.c. | 11⅜ | 11¾ |
| 92 | Greek Loan 4 | 91 | 92 |
| 15¾ | Italian Rentes | 14 | 16 |
| 89 | Japan 4 p.c. 1903 | 88 | 90 |
| 92½ | Do. 5 p.c. 1924 | 92 | 94 |
| 40 | Mexican 5 p.c. '99 | 41 | 50 |
| 44½ | Do. 6 p.c. Y. Treas. | 40 | 50 |
| 5½ | Peruvian Corporation | 5 | 6 |
| 102 | Do. Pref. | 101 | 103 |
| 102 | Do. Deb. | 101 | 103 |
| 30½ | Portuguese 3 p.c. | 29 | 31 |
| — | Spanish 4 p.c. | 65 | 70 |
| 17⅜ | Turkish Unified | 16 | 17 |
| 64½ | Uruguay 3½ p.c. | 63½ | 64½ |

**BRITISH RAILS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 86 | Great Western | 86 | 87 — ½ |
| — | Do. Cons. Pref. | 91 | 93' |
| 72 | Ldn., Mid. & Scot. Ord. | 71½ | 72½ — ½ |
| — | Do. 4 p.c. Pref. | 70 | 72' |
| — | Do. 5 p.c. Red. Pref. | 87 | 90' |
| 36¾ | Ldn. North-East. 5 p.c. Pref. Ord | 35 | 54' |
| 18½ | Do. Def. Ord. | 17¾ | 17¾' |
| — | Do. 4 p.c. 1st Pref. | 65 | 65' |
| — | Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. | 57 | 59' |
| 65¾ | Metropolitan | 64 | 67 |
| — | Do. 5 p.c. Pref. | 88 | 91 |
| 45¾ | Do. District | 43½ | 49½ +1 ½ |
| 76½ | Southern Pref. Ord. | 75 | 75¼ |
| 41½ | Do. Def. Ord. | 41½ | 42½ |
| 39½ | Do. 'A' | 39 | 39½ |
| — | Do. 'B' | 9¼ | 10½ |
| 2¾ | Underground Electric | 2⅞ | 3½ |
| 97⅛ | Do. Income Bonds | 99 | 101 |
| 105 | Do. 6 p.c. Deb. | 104 | 104' |

**COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 98 | Antofagasta | 94 | 96 |
| — | Argentine G.W. Ord | 80 | 82 |
| — | Do. 5 p.c. Pref. | 80½ | 80½' |
| — | Brazil Railway Common | 70½ | 74½ |
| 80⅜ | Buenos Ayres Great S. | 87 | 89 |
| 84 | Buenos Ayres & Pacific | 84 | 86 |
| 82⅜ | Buenos Ayres & W. | 81 | 85' |
| 158½ | Canadian Pacific | 158 | 160 — 1 |
| 71 | Central Uruguay | 70 | 72 |
| 77½ | Central Uruguay | 78 | 80 |
| 26 | Cordoba Central | 23½ | 25½ |
| 27⅛ | Do. 1st Preference | 24½ | 26½ |
| 46 | Do. 2nd Pref. | 43½ | 45½ |
| 56 | Entre Rios | 52¾ | 54' |
| — | Do. 6 p.c. Pref. | 84 | 86' + ½ |
| — | Grand Trunk Pac. Deb. | 35 | 38 +1 |
| — | Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Guar. | 76 | 78 |
| — | Do. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb. | 76 | 78 |
| 37½ | Leopoldina | 36 | 38 |
| 5¾ | Mexican Rails | 5½ | 6¼ |
| 16 | Do. 8 p.c. Pref. | 17 | 18 |
| 9 | Do. 6 p.c. Pref. | 8 | 10 |
| 182 | San Paulo Ord. | 181 | 186 |
| 82 | United Havana | 81 | 83 |

**AMERICAN RAILS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| — | Atchison | 129 | 131 — 1 |
| — | Baltimore | 90 | 92 — 2 |
| — | Canadian Pacific | 135 | 137 — 3 |
| — | Chicago, Milwaukee | 11 | 12 |
| 29½ | Erie | 27 | 29 |
| — | Do. 1st Pref. | 40 | 42 — 1 |
| — | New York, Ontario | 22 | 24 — 1 |
| 117 | Southern Common | 112 | 114 — 1 |
| — | Do. Preferred | 90 | 92' |
| — | Southern Pacific | 102 | 103' |
| 149½ | Union Pacific | 148 | 150 |

**BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17/9 | Alsopp £1 Shares | 12 | 11/9 |
| 10 | Do. 5 p.c. Pref. | 8/9 | 9/3 |
| — | Bass, Ratcliff 5 p.c. Pref. | 82 | 86 |
| 45/6 | Do. Ord. | 2/6 | 2/9 |
| 55/0 | Distillers Ord. | 54/9 | 55/9 — 0/3 |
| 685 | Guinness | 695 | 715 |
| — | Do. Pref. | 116 | 121' |
| 2/6 | Peter Walker Ord. | 2/3 | 2/6 |
| 46/0 | South African Breweries | 2/6 | 2/6 |
| 21/0 | Walker, John) Pref. | 21/0 | 21/0 |
| 275 | Watney Combe | 270 | 280 |

**FOODSTUFFS AND STORES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26/6 | Aerated Bread | 26/6 | 22/6 |
| 44/3 | Bovril Def. | 43/6 | 44/0 — 0/6 |
| 3/6 | Crosse and Blackwell | 3/0 | 4/0 |
| 14/6 | Lipton | 13/6 | 14/0 |
| 33/9 | Lovell and Christmas | 13½ | 14½ |
| 3/7½ | Lyons A | 3/3½ | 4/- |
| — | Meckintosh (J.) Pref. | 22/0 | 23/0 — 1/3 |
| 6/0 | Maypole Def. | 5/9 | 6/3 |
| — | Smithfield & Argent Meat | 1½ | 1¾ |
| 2½ | Spratt's Patent | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| — | Union Cold Storage Pref. | 18/6 | 19/6' |
| 1⅝ | Van den Bergha | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| — | Do. Pref. | 4½ | 4⅝ |

**IRON AND STEEL.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10/0 | Armstrong (A. & J.) | 9/0 | 10/0 — 0/3 |
| 7/6 | Cammell Laird | 6/6 | 7/6 |
| 9/6 | Darlan Loan | 8/6 | 10/6 |
| 13/0 | John Brown | 12/9 | 13/9 +0/3 |
| 8/0 | Do. (15s. paid) | 7/3 | 8/3 — 0/3 |
| 12/9 | Pearse and Partners | 11/9 | 12/9 |
| 46/3 | South Durham Steel | 43 | 50 |
| 30/3 | Stewart & Lloyds | 29 | 31 |
| 5/0 | United Steel | 31/6 | 32/6 |
| 7/4 | Vickers Ord. | 6/9 | 7/9 |

**LAND AND INVESTMENT.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35/0 | Abouki Land | 15½ | 15½ |
| 24/0 | Do. Central Land | 15½ | 15½ |
| 24/0 | Do. Southern Land | 15½ | 15½ |
| 5/6 | B.N.B Land | 8/0 | 9/0 |
| 24/0 | Forestal Land | 26/6 | 26/9 +0/4½ |
| 4/6 | Hudson's Bay Ord. | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 2/0 | Pekin Syndicate | 7/0 | 8/3 |
| 2/0 | Rio Negro Lands | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 4/6 | Sudan Plantations | 4¾ | 4¾' + ⅛ |

**NITRATES**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17½ | Alianza | 17 | 18 |
| 14/0 | Lagunas Nitrate | 29/0 | 30/0 |
| 6¾ | Lautaro Nitrate | 6¾ | 7 |
| 2¾ | Liverpool Nitrate | 2½ | 2¾ |
| 2¾ | Lonely Nitrate | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 25/0 | Rosario Nitrate | 25/6 | 26/0 |
| 2¼ | Santiago Nitrate | 2½ | 2¾ |
| 12/3 | Tarapaca Nitrate | 11/9 | 12/3 |

**NEWSPAPERS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6¾ | Assd. Newspapers Def. | 6¾ | 6¾' |
| 12/9 | Allied News Ord. | 34/6 | 35/- |
| 6¾ | Daily Mirror Ord. | 6¼ | 6¾' — ⅛ |
| 3¾ | Sunday Pictorial Ord. | 3½ | 3¾ |

Warehouse closed again 8s. 6d. ineffectively bid.

Among Manufacturing Shares, British-American Tobacco fell 6d. to 111s. 6d. x.d., Imperials 3d. to 100s. 1½d., 100s. 3d. x.d., and ditto of Canada 9d. to 24s. 9d., 24s. 6d., 24s. 9d. x.d. A. Armstrong and Co. Ord. fell from 5s., the last price marked, to 2s. 6d. Calico Printers rose 6d. to 32s. for an odd lot, but Bleachers fell 6d. to 74s., after opening at 75s. 9d. Bradford Dyers were 1½d. harder at 50s., 50s. 1½d. Coats Ord. fell 3d. to 62s. 6d. Courtaulds were weak, and under further sale pressure. The price fell 1s. 6d. to 130s., 129s. 6d., 129s. 3d. Lever Bros. 7 per cent. Pref. fell 1s. to 18s. 6d., and the 8 per cent. 1s. 4½d. to 17s. Goulding Ord. again closed 52s. 6d. to 55s. nominally.

Dunlop Rubber Ord. fell 6d. to 23s. 10½d., 23s. 9d. Parent Trust Pref. repeated 13s. 10½d.

In Trading, etc., Burke Pref. repeated 75s., and the Ord. 75s., but at the later market the latter turned good and were absorbed at 80s., and later at 82s. 6d. The Debs were on offer still at 83. Hugh Moore and Alexanders Pref. were on offer at 45s., the last marking. Alex Thom and Co. Ord. rose 6d. to 15s. 6d. *Irish Times* 2nd Pref. repeated 16s. Yam Seng Rubber Shares realised 1½d. to 6s. 4½d. Shell Transports realised 90s., and Mexican Eagle Oil 18s. 9d.

**BUSINESS DONE.**

Calicos .....(31/6) *32/- Coats .....(62/9) 62/6 Courtaulds.....(130/9) 130/- .....*129/6 /6 .....(75/-) 75/- Thom Ord.....(15/-) 15/6 Thom Sens.....(6/6) 6/4½ *Irish Times* 2nd Pf. .....(16/-) *16/- Mex. Eagle Ord.....18/9 Shells .....90/- Unasked, cash.

*Odd lot, b bid. (Last business done given in parentheses.)

**IRISH BANKS RATE.**

Discount ..... 6 p.c. Dec. 6, 1925.
Deposit ..... 2½ p.c. Dec. 5, 1925.

**STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLEMENTS.**

Contango ..... March 29 | April 19
Mining ticket ..... March 30 | April 20
General ticket ..... March 31 | April 21
Account day ..... April 1 | April 22

### BELFAST.

There was very little business done, and Conversion Loan fell to 74¾ for odd lot. National War Bonds (5 p.c., 1927) advanced to 105⅞, and 5 p.c. War Loan repeated 101½. Northern Bank "A" shares were lower at 5¾, and the "B" repeated 2¼. Westminster Bank were lower at 18¾. Dumvilles fell ¼ to 10¾. Dunlop Rubbers were fractionally lower at 24s.

**OILS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.H. —Mar. 15. | | | |
| 2⅝ | Anglo-American | 3⅜ | 3⅜ — ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | Anglo-Ecuadorian | 1⅝ | 1¾ |
| 1⅛ | Anglo-Egyptian "B" | 1⅛ | 1⅛ — ⅛ |
| 23 1/16 | Anglo-Persian 5 p.c. | 24/2 | 25/3 |
| 19/3 | Do. 6 p.c. Red. Pref. | 23/10½ | 25/4½ |
| 4 | Do. Ord. Issued 3½ p.c. | 4⅛ | 4⅜ |
| 90¾ | Do. 5 p.c. Deb. | 97½ | 94½ |
| 2 | Anex Trinidad | 2⅜ | 2½ — ⅛ |
| 1⅜ | Attock | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 1⅛ | Bataafsche Pet. (10/-) | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 7/1 | British Burmah (8/-) | 8/9 | 7/9 |
| 3/6 | British Controlled | 3/6 | 4/0 — 0/1½ |
| 10/7½ | Do. Pref. | 11/3 | 11/6 — 0/3 |
| 8½ | Burmah | 5¾ | 6¼ |
| 24/3 | Do. 8 p.c. Pref. | 16/1½ | 16/7½ |
| 17/3½ | Caltex | 1/6 | 1/8 |
| 5½ | Earle Transport | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 101¼ | Do. 7 p.c. Notes | 101½ | 102½ |
| 102¼ | Do. Bearer | 102¾ | 103½ |
| 15 3 | Kern River (10/-) | 14/9 | 15/3 |
| 4⅜ | Lagos | 3⅝ | 3⅞ — ⅛ |
| 6/3 | Lobito | 6/3 | 6/9 |
| 29/10½ | Mexican Eagle | 18-7½ | 19/1¼ |
| 17/10½ | Do. 8 p.c. Pref. | 16/6 | 17/1 |
| 18/9 | Do. 7 p.c. 1st Pref. | 15/9 | 16/3 |
| 6/0 | North Caucasian (10/-) | 5/6 | 6/1 |
| 21/6 | Oronoche (4/- sh. f.p.) | 2/9 | 2/3 — 0/1½ |
| 18/9 | Phœnix | 18/3 | 18/9 |
| 22⅜ | Royal Dutch | 32⅜ | 22½ — ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | Shell Transport | 4⅞ | 4⅞ — |
| 9/5 | Do. 6 p.c. Pref. (£10) | 9/5 | 9/5 |
| 24 7/8 | Do. 7 p.c. Pref. | 24¼ | 24/10 |
| 1/7½ | Sotea (10/-) | 1/4½ | 1/7½ |
| 11/0 | Steaua Romana | 11/- | 11/3 |
| 7/8 | Tankers Pref. | 2/6 | 9/0 |
| 9/0 | Trinidad Central | 9/0 | 10/0 — 0/3 |
| 7½ | Trinidad Leaseholds | 7½ | 8¼ |
| 6/0 | United Brit. Trinidad | 5/9 | 7/0 — 0/1½ |
| 6.3 | Ural Caucasian | 5/9 | 6/9 |
| 3⅜ | V.O.C. Holdings | 3⅛ | 3⅝ — ⅛ |
| 3 | Do. 7 p.c. Pref. | 2⅜ | 2⅝ |

**RUBBERS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3/7½ | Amal. Rubber Est. | 3/8½ | — 0/0½ |
| 7/7½ | Anglo-Dutch | 7/6/0 | — 0/10½ |
| 9-0 | Anglo-Java | 8/9 | — 0/1½ |
| 2 | Anglo-Malay | 28/4½ | — 0/2½ |
| 9-0 | Bertam | 9 3/4 | + 0/3¼ |
| 6 4 | Bukit Mertajam | 6/11½ | — 0/3 |
| 4/3 | Bukit Sembawang | 4/2¾ | + 0/0½ |
| 2/3 | Bumbar | 2/1½ | — 0/0½ |
| 1½ | Damansara | 2/1½ | + 0/3 |
| 2⅜ | Grand Central | 4/6/1 | — 0/7½ |
| 2 | Highland | 2/0 | |
| 31/1 | Jugra Land | 32/3 | — 0/3 |
| 5/7½ | Kamuning | 6/0 | — 0/1½ |
| 10/0 | Kepong | 10/4½ | — 0/2½ |
| 5½ | Kuala Lumpur | 100 7½ | — 3/1½ |
| 5/4 | Kuala Muda | 5/11½ | — 0/9 |
| 2/3 | Lado | 2/6 | |
| 7½ | Linggi | 5/7/0 | — 1/6 |
| 7/0 | London Asiatic | 6/11½ | — 0/2½ |
| 4/0 | Malacca | 3/11½ | — 0/3 |
| 47/4 | Malayalam | 47/4½ | — 0 4½ |
| 6/0 | Merliman | 6/8½ | — 0/3 |
| 2½ | Mowbray Valley | 2½ | — 0/1½ |
| 45 7½ | Rubber Trust | 46/3 | — 0/4½ |
| 6/0 | Seafield (New) | 4/0/0 | + 0/0 |
| 5/0 10½ | Sendayan | 5/7/6 | — 1/0 |
| 1/3 | Serdang | 1/3 | |
| 17/3 | Do. Pref. | 17/0 | 17/- |
| 38/3 | Borax Con. Def. | 34-6 | 35/6 |
| 94 | Brazilian Traction | 91 | — 1 |
| 38/0 | British Portland Cement | 36/0 | 36/6' +1/3 |
| 14/0 | Do. Pref. | 14/1 | 15/3 + 0/3 |
| 27/6 | British Oil and Cake | 24/3 | 24/6 |
| 104 | Brit. Col. Elec. Rail. Pf. | 103 | 106 |
| — | Do. 4½ p.c. Debs. | 88 | 91 |
| 110/6 | Brit.-Amer. Tobacco | 111 | 112/6 — 1/6 |
| 35/0 | Brunner Mond | 34/9 | 35/0 |
| 54/6 | Bryant and May | 54/6 | 55/6 |
| 12½ | Carreras | 11¾ | 11¼ — ⅛ |
| 14/0 | Dunlop Rubber | 23/9 | 24/3 — 0/3 |
| 24/0 | Do. 7 p.c. Pref. | 17/6 | 18/6 |
| — | English Electric | 16/6 | 19/6 |
| — | Finlay (James) | 74/6 | 73/6 |
| 21/3 | General Electric Ord. | 20/3 | 12/6 |
| — | Do. Deferred | 10/- | 10/- |
| — | Gramophone Ord. | 2½ | 2⅞ |
| 110/6 | Imperial Tobacco Ord. | 99/9 | 100/3 — 0/3 |
| 19/0 | Jute Industries | 14/0 | 15/3 |
| 20/0 | Lever Bros. 7 per cent. | 18/3 | 17/9 — 0/3 |
| — | Lever 7 p.c. Pref. | 17/6 | 18/6 |
| — | Lever 8 p.c. Pref. | 94 | 96 |
| 15 | Mexican Trams | 12 | 12 |
| — | Do. Bonds | 39 | 42 |
| 12½ | Do. Land & F. Bonds | 47 | 50 |
| 54/0 

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IT PENETRATES, GIVING PROMPT AND LASTING RELIEF.

Obtainable through all first-class Chemists and Stores, in tubes, 2/3; treble size, 5/-. If any difficulty in getting supplies, send remittance to Galen Works, 59, Dingwall Rd., Croydon, and it will be sent post paid.



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GOOD-BYE CORNS

REUDEL BATH SALTRATES acts like magic.

The thick, hardened skin of which corns and callouses are composed, contains no nerves or blood-vessels. In fact, the upper layers are dead. It is not the top that causes such pain. It is the little pointed part which extends down into the toe and presses on sensitive nerves. Cutting the top off or burning it off with caustic liquids and plaster is wasting time. Also, it is dangerous. Instead of such temporary expedients, soak your feet in the "Saltrates" water, prepared by dissolving a handful of Reudel Bath Saltrates in a gallon of hot water. This will dissolve the oil and sebaceous matter from hardened, calloused, and "corny" skin, leaving it so soft that corns are easily picked out, root and all. As for callouses, they can be scraped right off with the dull edge of a knife. The water can have no effect whatsoever on sound, healthy skin. All chemists keep Reudel Bath Saltrates put up in packets of convenient sizes and at very moderate prices.


Aughnacloy (Co. Tyrone) Co-operative Agricultural Society lost £20 on the year's trading. The milk supply was down by 9,411 gallons and butter 3,467 lbs.

If people only knew what is in store for them in the event of another European war I do not think there would be war talk and jingoes outside a lunatic asylum.—Lord Thomson.

To ensure more punctual attendance, the Hull education authority has decided that newly-appointed teachers must reside on the north side of the Humber, within five miles of the Guildhall.

## REDISTRIBUTION.

### NORTHERN GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION.

### VOTING SYSTEM TO BE REVISED.

In the Northern Parliament yesterday Mr. Devlin was informed by the Minister for Home Affairs that the Government intended to introduce a Bill for the redistribution of seats, the abolition of proportional representation, and the setting up of new constituencies.

On the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, the Minister of Labour said that there had been some improvement in the unemployment figures, and the improvement was likely to continue.

### THE NEW MEASURE.

**MR. DEVLIN'S COMPLAINT.**

Mr. Devlin asked the Prime Minister whether it was his intention before the present Northern Government's term of office expired to introduce a bill for the redistribution of seats, doing away with proportional representation and setting up new constituencies.

Sir Dawson Bates, Minister of Home Affairs, said that the answer was in the affirmative.

Mr. Devlin asked would the Minister state how it was that the policy of the Government in relation to this very important matter had been dealt with at public meetings outside the House, while the private members of the House had not been taken into confidence in the matter.

Sir Dawson Bates replied that the Prime Minister had made statements both inside and outside the House in relation to the matter.

Mr. Devlin said that private members of the Government Party declared not alone what it was proposed to do, but the methods by which they proposed to carry it out, and some of them were even now mapping out their own single member constituencies. Could, therefore, the Minister say how private members could do this before this House was taken into the confidence of the Government?

The Speaker—It is not a matter on which the Minister can very well reply.

Mr. Kyle (Labour)—Will the Minister say is this a gesture to the minority in Northern Ireland?

There was no reply, and Mr. Devlin inquired when it was proposed to introduce this legislation.

Sir Dawson Bates said that if Mr. Devlin brought the matter under the notice of the Prime Minister he was sure that he would get a reply.

**UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.**

On the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, Mr. Devlin said that he desired to register his protest against the seeming neglect of the Government in regard to the problem of unemployment. It was quite true that the Minister of Labour had repeatedly told them of the work that he had done for the unemployed, and the methods by which he was dealing with the unemployment grant. He (Mr. Devlin) admitted that he had always displayed considerable sympathy, but one of the claims made repeatedly in that House was that the unemployed in Northern Ireland were being treated precisely on the same lines and with the same justice as those in Great Britain. That was not so, for in Great Britain they not only get the unemployed grants, but also outdoor relief. He also criticised the regulation which deprived people of unemployment benefit because they were not seeking work. How many people, he asked, had been deprived of benefit in this way, and who decided that they were not looking for work. He also referred to the position of boys and girls leaving school for whom there was no employment. In Northern Ireland twelve thousand boys and girls left school every year. He had got no answer to the question, what was going to be done with them?

The worst of this Government, he said, is that they have the mentality of the politicians they are thinking in the past. If you say a word against the present Government you are shaking the glory of the Empire. (laughter.) We ought to approach these questions apart altogether from what source the suggestions may come.

**OPPOSITION'S JUDGMENT.**

He did not believe that since they came into the House that the Government had ever accepted a single amendment which they (the Opposition) put forward. They might be very ignorant, but even the most ignorant sometimes made suggestions worthy of consideration. It had been pointed out that the Prime Minister had invited them into that House and had made what was called a generous gesture; but why invite them in when they showed by their attitude that they could get on very well without them. They were not dealing with matters of politics or sectarianism, but with questions of industry, humanity, shipbuilding, linen, housing and unemployment in connection with which members of the Opposition were far more competent to form a judgment and give advice than anyone on the Government benches. They lived amongst the people, and the people came to them with their grievances. The Government was in many of these matters too much out of touch with the people.

Referring to the housing question, Mr. Devlin said that he had already raised this vital question, and he would now ask why would the Government not give a large grant to builders who would build a three-roomed house instead of giving these grants to exploiters who built houses at a profit. In regard to unemployment also he asked why the Government would not invite the co-operation of their eleven hundred civil servants, who might be able to assist in devising a plan whereby an improvement could be made in the industrial life of the community.

**UNEMPLOYMENT AND RATES.**

Mr. Morrissey (Unionist) paid a high tribute to what Mr. Devlin had done for the working classes, and said that on the matter of unemployment insurance there was room for considerable difference of opinion, but it would be unfair to the ratepayers to supplement unemployment out of the rates of particular areas.

Mr. Kyle said that he regretted that the Government was not able to get the Safeguarding of Industries Act applied to the linen trade.

Professor Johnson said that he made a proposal about six months ago that the Government should set up a committee to inquire into unemployment, and the Government did not accept the proposal. He welcomed the help of Mr. Devlin in again putting forward that proposal. He would prefer to see men leaving Northern Ireland for the Dominions to get work than living on from year to year here on unemployment benefit.

**ABSENT MINISTERS.**

Mr. George Leeke (Nationalist) referred to the fact that the Government had now got control of the fishing industry. Here was an opportunity for developing employment.

Mr. Devlin, on a point of order, complained of the absence of Ministers. He thought that they should be in their places to hear criticisms from the elected representatives. The Minister of Labour was nearly always present, but the others, surely, had not too much to do that they could not attend on the last day before a prolonged adjournment.

Mr. Leeke, proceeding, said that along the shores of County Derry there was a splendid field for developing the fishing industry. He suggested improvements in the Coleraine and Portstewart Harbours, and grants from the Government towards the purchase of boats and gear.

Mr. McMullan also complained of the absence of Ministers, and asked was it due to the fact that there was a Rugby match being played in the city. If the Government had no industrial policy it should try and get an agricultural policy and not continue to dole out thousands of pounds each week in unemployment benefit.

The Hon. H. Mulholland, Junior Whip, said, in reference to the suggestion that the Ministers were attending a football match, that not one member on the Government benches was absent at football match.

**MINISTER'S REPLY.**

Mr. J. M. Andrews, Minister for Labour, said that he hoped Mr. Devlin would have put forward some concrete suggestion which the Government could give effect to to mitigate this unemployment tragedy which had been going on for the past five years. This problem, declared Mr Andrews, can only be settled when trade had got going again through its natural channels, and when the state of Europe permits it to be an accomplished fact. Everything, he continued, that a Government could do was done by them. They had spent four millions per annum in doing everything possible to help the unemployed. Since the beginning of the year the figures of the unemployment had fallen by 6,830, but again there were 1,600 "Specials" drawing unemployment now who were not included in the original figures. But he could say that there was some improvement, and it was likely to continue to improve. The linen trade had slightly improved, but not to the degree of prosperity that they would like to see. He was sorry to say that there were people in their midst who did not want to work, but he thought that they were few. As to the fisheries, he said that they would only be taking these over on the 1st of April, but, notwithstanding that, they had up to now given substantial grants to local authorities in order to carry out improvement.

Concluding, he said that he never felt more confident of speaking the truth, and the whole truth, when he said that there never had been a practical suggestion put before the Government that was not willingly and gladly given effect to.

Mr. Beattie charged the Government with not adopting relief works on a larger scale. The lack of sagacity of the Government had been deplorable, and he regretted that they had not shown themselves a Government such as the people could look up to.

Mr. T. Henderson (Independent Unionist) said that he felt it would be a much better policy to put people on the untilled lands in the six counties instead of advocating emigration to Canada and elsewhere.

The bill was read a second time and passed through all its remaining stages.

**THE SENATE.**

In the Senate, Viscount Charlemont moved the second reading of the Administrative Provisions Bill, which was, he said, a necessary complement to the boundary settlement made last December. It involved the transfer from the Imperial Government to the Northern Government of the Council of Ireland services in regard to fisheries, diseases of animals, and railways. In the agreement there was a clause regarding discussion between the Governments of the Free State and of the North of Ireland on these matters, and he thought that this provision would be of great practical value in the future.

The bill was read a second time and passed through the remaining stages.

## NEEDS OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

### A PLEA FOR NELSON PILLAR.

In a lecture on "Modern Architecture," delivered last night in St. Bartholomew's Hall, Dublin, Mr. Manning Robertson said that architecture is one of the great arts, and it consists in selection and in the imparting of an abstract significance to a building. Decoration borrowed from the past is an admission of a present-day bankruptcy of imagination and ideals. Architecture is more necessary and more permanent than the other arts; hence its real, or spiritual, significance is more important.

Ever since the great Irish Romanesque period we have followed England's lead; and in England, during the hundred years ending with the Great War, architecture had come, in the public mind, to mean only archæology. Architecture has always reflected the sympathies of a nation. The nineteenth century architecture of England mirrored the outlook of the period. The Church in England was trying to re-capture a mediæval piety by imitating mediæval mannerisms in its buildings, because piety was in danger of extinction from a misunderstanding of new scientific discoveries. Thus the architecture of that time showed no artistic vigour, and there was, throughout all Europe, a state of architectural bankruptcy.

Now that science is no longer the enemy of religion, it is possible for us to dream of architectural solvency. The corporate religious outlook rests on a wider vision, and this should inspire a new breath of life into ecclesiastical architecture. In Ireland, in spite of the fact that the religious torch was kept bravely burning, the church building which went on was not accompanied, unless in a few instances recently, by any true conception of architecture and its beauty, as a manifection of God; but rather it was regarded as an associated image of piety. The characteristics of the devotional Middle Ages were reproduced, and there was no attempt to produce a living architecture, to embody a living faith.

Art expression in buildings, however, is everywhere slowly acquiring a new significance. We shall find stardardised details and "styles" disappear; but a unifying acceptance of general principles will evolve and create a greater general uniformity. In modern building we shall shortly notice an elemental and simple appeal.

**DANGER OF IMITATION.**

The real danger to Irish architecture is that she is imitating the mock-antique shams created by the English jerry-builder for the suburbs. We cannot escape England's influence, but let us at least select her good qualities, the result of her architectural thought, rather than the inanities of untrained jerry-builders. Colour plays an important part. Brown varnish is too much used in the average Irish church, usually grained to a fatuous imitation of some kind of timber more valuable than we can afford. The floors of our homes seldom have a good clean stain. For outside painting, red oxide and laurel green are used. We should not be afraid of small touches of the full primary colours—red, blue and yellow, and the secondaries, orange and violet, set off in large expanses of white, cream or gray.

In looking at architecture we should rid ourselves of predilections for one style or another, try to put ourselves in the place of the architect, and see what he is aiming at. The modern movement reverts to more elemental principles, but if they are to result in a real twentieth century style, other artists and craftsmen must collaborate, and the sympathy of the cultured layman and of the lay Press must be enlisted.

To return to our special home problem, sixty years ago Fergusson wrote that the Irish could invent a style for themselves and carry it through to a successful issue had an opportunity ever been afforded them: but it had not. Art, long banished from Irish soil, might be more easily revived and more successfully cultivated than in any other part of the British Isles.

**NELSON PILLAR.**

In speaking of our own buildings, Mr. Robertson referred to the plan to remove the Nelson Pillar, which he regrets very much. He said that it was the one monument in the city he would be proud to bring a foreign architect to see.

A large number of lantern slides of different types of modern architecture was shown.

When the lecture was concluded Sir Philip Hanson spoke, and raised the question, "What is beauty in architecture, and how are people to be taught to appreciate it?" He said that he believed that Mr. Robertson's idea of modern architecture is the architecture he likes himself.

Professor R. M. Butler said that in the Middle Ages designs in art and architecture were evolved naturally, without any effort to copy something hundreds of years old; they had a style of their own.

Mr. O. Grattan Esmonde was in complete agreement with all that Mr. Robertson had said, especially in regard to leaving Nelson Pillar where it is. The Government, he said, could do more than anyone to improve the taste of the people so far as architecture was concerned, and he hoped we should see new styles of architecture in the structures which the State is putting up in different parts of the country.

Mr. Robertson replied to the various criticisms, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the lecturer, proposed by Professor J. G. Swift MacNeill, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. McNeile, who presided.

## DANGERS OF IMPURE WATER.

In the course of a report to the Thomastown (County Kilkenny) Rural District Council Committee, Dr. Denis J. Walsh, M.D., Coroner for South Kilkenny, draws attention to the dangers to which the people of the town are daily exposed through lack of a public water supply and a proper system of drainage.

The report adds that the fact that a recent case of diphtheria is attributed to impure water shows that the people are getting alive to the necessity for pure water and other sanitary improvements.

The Committee decided to call a special meeting to deal with Dr. Walsh's report.

## WATERFORD BULL SALE.

### BRISK TRADE AND GOOD PRICES.

FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.

*WATERFORD, Thursday.*

The County Waterford branch of the Irish Dairy Shorthorn Breeders' Society may be congratulated on the success of the third annual show and sale to-day in the premises of Messrs. Fitzgerald Bros. at Ballybricken. The entries totalled 128, double last year's figure, and the quality of the animals forward reached a high level, more especially amongst the half-bred bulls. Such a result might be expected, in view of the fact that during the past few years some of the best bulls shown at Dublin and Cork have been purchased for the County Waterford. The influence of these well-bred sires is now becoming evident in the lock coming forward at such events as this show. It was, of course, inevitable that, with such a large muster of stock, bred for dairying purposes chiefly, there should have been a considerable "tail," but, in view of all the circumstances, this was not abnormal.

The gold medal for the best registered dairy bull was deservedly awarded to Mr. James Lynch, Cappagh, for Ballylemon Vanguard, a compact red of great quality, by Ballyglasson Vanguard, whose dam was a 912 gallon cow, while his own dam, Cathleen, has a record of 983 gallons for 43 weeks. He was sold at 76 guineas to Mr. John O'Donoghue, Nenagh. Mr. Patrick Quigley, ... w Ross, was placed reserve with his useful pure-bred yearling, Red Duke, by Dairy Duke, whose dam gave 904 gallons of milk in 45 weeks, while his dam, Rose 5th has a record of 612 gallons. At the sale he realised 56 guineas. Quite a large number of the prizes went to animals from New Ross, Co. Wexford. Premium bulls sold best, but good prices were also realised for those not selected.

Messrs. F. N. Grene, Dundrum, Co. Tipperary, and Mr. T. Sullivan, Cloughdur,

Mr. Walsh's First Prize Dairy ...orthern.

Crookstown, Co. Cork, awarded the prizes; while 13 premiums were awarded by Captain McCarthy and Mr. R. J. Lynch, Live Stock Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, Dublin. All of the animals forward were passed for licences.

Mr. John D. Palmer, auctioneer, conducted the sale, while the general arrangements were in the hands of a capable band of stewards, headed by Lady Dawnay, President; Messrs. D. Dempsey, Vice-President; N. Fitzgerald, Hon. Treasurer, and M. J. Kennedy, Hon. Secretary.

**THE WINNERS.**

Out of six pure-bred registered dairy bulls, any age, Mr. P. J. Roche, New Ross, led with Boyne Prince, a well-balanced red three-year-old, bred by Mr. Bellew, Kilfineer, and sired by Island Hope. Mr. P. Quigley, New Ross, was second and third, being second with the red double dairy shorthorn, Red Duke, also placed reserve for the silver medal. His third winner was Golden Duke, a light roan, out of the Bates cow, Buttercup. Mr. J. Congreve, Waterford, was reserve with Newbliss Jupiter.

A good class of nine non-pedigree registered dairy shorthorn bulls, 12 to 18 months old, was headed by Mr. Thomas Shannon, Newbawn, Wexford, with Newbawn Swell, a 16 month old red of great substance that was one of the three drawn for the silver medal. Mrs. M. Power, Stradbally, Co. Waterford, was second with the shapely roan, Ivanhoe, by Conor Beau. His dam gave 856 gallons in thirty-five weeks. Lady Maurice Fitzgerald, Wexford, was third with Ruby's Comet, a well-balanced red and white by Primplestown Comet out of Ruby. Mr. M. Kropesky, Carrick-on-Suir, was fourth with Dandy Jackson.

There were thirty-four animals forward in the class for non-pedigree registered dairy shorthorns, calved after 1st February, 1925. These were thinned down to a dozen, and premier honour fell to the lot of Mr. James Lynch, Cappagh, for Ballylemon Vanguard, a good coated red which afterwards won the championship. He was subsequently sold at 76 guineas. His half-brother won in a similar class here last year. Mr. Luke O'Dwyer, Ballinaboola, Co. Wexford, was second with Heath Park Duke, a useful red by Albert Bob. He was sold at 50 guineas. Mr. Thomas Coughlan, Lismore, was third with Music Man, a promising red by Fota Music. Mr. M. O'Brien, Cappoquin, was fourth with the good red, Mustard Box, sold at 50 guineas, while his reserve bull, Admiralty, changed hands at 45 guineas.

There were sixty entries in the class for two-year-old non-pedigree dairy shorthorns and other bulls of any age. Ultimately an attractive leader was found in the level good-coated roan two-year-old, Ballymountain Champion by Brennan's Choice, shown by Mr. James Walsh, Kilmacow. Mr. James Lynch, Cappagh, was second with the useful roan, Ballylemon Rambler. Third went to Mr. James Ellis, Lismore, for the gay-looking yearling, Lismore Knut, by Straffan Chaplain, while his Lismore Morning Star was reserve.

In the class for registered dairy heifers, Mr. P. Quigley, New Ross, was first with Briar Rose 3rd, and second with Primrose 2nd, both by that fine dairy bull, Dairy Duke. Mr. P. Kirwan was third with Daisy Belle, and reserve with Janey's Pet.

**THE SALES.**

The principal bull sales were:—

| | Gns. |
|---|---|
| P. Quigley's Red Duke, February, 1925 (reserve champion)—(P.)—Thomas Lawlor, Maryborough | 66 |
| N. Fitzgerald's Ballyglasson Jubilant, March, 1925—Nugent Rumble, Dungarvan | 41 |
| P. Quigley's Golden Duke, March, 1925—R. Robinson, Kill, Waterford | 40 |
| P. J. Roche's Boyne Prince, February, 1925—J. O'Brien, Tramore | 29 |
| Lady M. Fitzgerald's Ruby's Comet, October, 1925—(P.)—Department of Agriculture, | 34 |
| G. J. Brown's Rory, October, 1924—J. Flynn, Grange | 21 |
| T. Shannon's Newbawn Swell, December, 1924—(P.)—R. Quinn, Carrick-on-Suir | 49 |
| Mrs. M. Power's Ivanhoe, January, 1925—M. O'Brien, Grange | 28 |
| M. P. Kirwan's Morning Star, January, 1925—P. Coffey, Clonmel | 36 |
| M. Kennedy's Dandy Jackson, January, 1925—Sir Hugh Walsh, Leix | 34 |
| T. Shannon's Newbawn Baron, January, 1925—(P.)—M. Lanigan, Thurles | 51 |
| M. T. Hanly's Aughmore Bear, February, 1925—T. Henneberry, Waterford | 23 |
| N. Fitzgerald's Monksland Sailor, February, 1925 | 29 |
| J. Lynch's Ballylemon Vanguard (champion), April, 1925 — (P.) — John Donohoe, Nenagh | 76 |
| N. Fitzgerald's Monksland Bob, March, 1925—P. Power, Ballyculane | 25 |
| M. Kennedy's Sultan, March, 1925—Mrs. Pope, Portlaw | 20 |
| J. Flynn's Musician, March, 1925—E. Walsh, Knocktopher | 28 |
| D. Feeney's Ballydorgan's Pride, April, 1925—J. Shire, Carrick-on-Suir | 33 |
| M. Kennedy's Oak Wood, February, 1925—J. Coghlan, Waterford | 24 |
| M. Flynn's Red Dandy, March, 1925—J. Flynn, Tramore | 20 |
| M. Kennedy's Roan Dandy, March, 1925—P. Kennedy, Waterford | 28 |
| D. Heskin's Ardish Rover, March, 1925—P. Sheehan, Waterford | 28 |
| L. O'Dwyer's Heathpark Duke, March, 1925—(P.)—L. O'Hanlon | 50 |
| M. O'Brien's Mustard Box, March, 1925—(P.) | 50 |
| J. O'Keeffe's Lisnakill Sam, March, 1925—M. Farrell | 30 |
| T. Coughlan's Music Man, March, 1925—(P.) | 46 |
| Lady M. Fitzgerald's Blue Hyacinth, March, 1925—(P.)—P. O'Flourigan, Dungarvan | 40 |
| M. O'Brien's Admiralty, March, 1925—(P.)—Department of Agriculture | 45 |
| Sir John Keane's Conqueror, March, 1925—P. Beresford, Dungarvan | 34 |
| M. Kelleher's Bellman, April, 1925—M. Hickey, Dungarvan | 30 |
| T. Habesey's Aughmore Monarch, April, 1925—W. Walsh, Kilmacow | 26 |
| De La Salle Bros. Planet, March, 1925—(P.)—P. Quinlon Waterford | 28 |
| J. T. Barry's Beauty Star, August, 1924—(P.)—Redmond Bros., Waterford | 36 |
| P. Morrissey's Ranger, March, 1925—P. Purcell, Mountain | 28 |
| P. Quigley's Third Edition, April, 1925—T. Purcell, Cappagh | 23 |
| J. Lynch's Ballylemon Rambler—H. Walsh, Cannonrath | 40 |
| N. Fitzgerald's Monksland Radical, February, 1925—S. Furey, Kilmeaden | 21 |
| N. Fitzgerald's Monksland Mint, April, 1925—E. Power, Kilmacthomas | 20 |
| J. Ellis's Lismore Morning Star, April, 1925—J. A. Bathwell, Gorey | 40 |
| J. Ellis's Woodview Knut, April, 1925—Sir John Keane, Cappoquin | 28 |
| T. Shinery's Red and White—McGrath, Kilmacthomas | 23 |

Several useful crossing bulls were sold at prices under 20 guineas.

## MERCHANT'S STORY OF A CONSPIRACY.

Stating that he was the victim of a conspiracy, Hugh McBride, a Raphoe merchant, who was found not guilty of burning his premises, told a remarkable story at Donegal Criminal Sessions yesterday. He said that he was "held up" by a party of men, who poured petrol on his face and set it alight, so that he was badly scorched. His premises were burned because he refused to obey the orders in threatening letters to give up a house which he had rented from a boycotted firm.

## GOOD VALUE FOR TOURISTS.

### RECORD SEASON EXPECTED IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

### SIR JAMES CRAIG'S HOPES.

**Make the season as long as possible.**
**Give good value for money.**
**Rely on the natural attractions of the province.**
**Provide plenty of healthy outdoor amusements.**

These suggestions were made by Sir James Craig yesterday at the annual meeting of the Ulster Tourist Development Association. He said that they wanted a steady flow of visitors from across the Channel and elsewhere to their province, which owing to its past history attracted a larger amount of attention throughout the world than any other area of the same size.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

He suggested to hotel proprietors and caterers that in providing amusements it was better to have them as natural as possible. He did not suppose they could find better bathing facilities, better golf courses, better yachting waters, better fishing, and, he was glad to say, better roads for motor cars and bicycles, than in Ulster. There should be less dancing and more open-air exercises. A smile goes a long way, said Sir James, who advised hotel-owners to go easy with their charges for the first year or so. They ought to cater equally well for the upper class, who had a great deal of money to spend, and the poorer class who had frugal means. Numbers always counted in that respect.

**WESTMINSTER OFFICES.**

It was proposed to maintain in the heart of Westminster offices that would be at the disposal of any body of men—whether political or non-political—who had the interests of Ulster at heart. Every possible facility would be offered them in order that they might make the fullest possible use of the rooms as a distributing centre for literature and as a place where people could call to obtain all information possible about the energetic work they were performing here.

He hoped that they woud welcome to Ulster the better class of tourist—not necessarily those with the longest pockets, but rather those who by their conduct would appeal to the great bulk of the population.

The Right Hon. J. M. Barbour, the Minister of Commerce, said that it was a pleasure to think there were some organisations in which all men, irrespective of their political opinions, could join together and work for the interests of their country. They would like to see the old stream of tourists that used to pass through the country return once again.

Mr. F. D. Russell (Newry) suggested that more support should be given to the Association by the Government, and said that no money could be better spent.

**BRIGHT PROSPECTS.**

"The prospects for the coming season are exceedingly bright," said Mr. R. Baillie, who was re-elected chairman, "and there is already promise that all previous records will be eclipsed. A number of very important congresses are being held in the city, which will be largely attended by representatives from across the Channel. Bookings on a large scale are already being made by our American cousins, and one well-known firm of motor car owners have all their cars already booked for the American visitors, and is dealing with the problem of securing available cars."

He impressed upon all whose business it was to provide for the visitors the importance of making arrangements for their comforts and convenience.

"We cannot hope to get value unless we give value," he declared.

He was glad to be able to acknowledge that the most friendly relations obtained between their Association and the corresponding Association in Dublin, and certain lines of action were being followed, which, he believed, would be mutually advantageous.

## BELFAST WATER BOARD AND RELIGION.

### A MEMBER'S COMPLAINT.

An animated discussion took place at a meeting of the Belfast Water Commissioners yesterday, when Mr. Hugh McAlevey complained that the reason why he, the Vice-Chairman, was not appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee when that office became vacant was to be found in the fact that he was a Catholic.

They were all very good fellows, Mr. McAlevey conceded, but it seemed to be inbred that hatred of a Catholic, and the members of the Board had nothing to be proud of when they considered that in a big building like that there were only two Catholics on the staff. They were told by the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland that the "ay was past when such things as he complained of would happen, and they had hoped that a new dawn was in front of them when Catholics and Protestants would work together for the betterment of Northern Ireland. The spirit, however, had evidently been forgotten by that subordinate Board.

The Chairman—Your allegation was that religious bigotry and intolerance existed at this Board?

Mr. M'Alevey—That is so.

The Chairman—Well, I emphatically deny it. Proceeding, the Chairman said, as regards Mr. Adams's appointment, they all felt that Mr. M'Alevey was doing a very useful work in the Corporation, which took up a great deal of his time, and because of this they thought that it would be a good thing to appoint Mr. Adams. He (the Chairman) was at one with the Premier on the question, and he hoped that they would never have a repetition of the ghastly and horrible deeds that took place in the past. (Hear, hear.)

Other members denied Mr. M'Alevey's allegations, which, they said, were quite unfounded, and it was asserted that quite a number of Roman Catholics were employed both inside and outside the office.

Mr. McAlevey argued to the end that statistics would prove that he was right, and eventually the matter dropped.

## DUBLIN CORPORATION STOCK.

### THE NEW ISSUE.

Notice of motion will be given at tomorrow's meeting of the Dublin Borough Commissioners for the creation of Dublin Corporation 5 per cent. Redeemable Stock, to be issued to an amount calculated at the sale price to produce £24,000. The proposed issue is consequent upon the sanction of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health to the borrowing by the Commissioners of £30,000 for the completion of the new reservoir at Roundwood. The stock, it is proposed, will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and will be redeemable at par on January 1, 1976.

**£3,000 MORE FOR RELIEF.**

A further grant of £3,000 has been allocated to the Commissioners for the relief of local unemployment, subject to the conditions governing former grants.

Mr. Commissioner Dwyer recommends the acceptance of a tender, amounting to £2,914 3s. 6d., for the erection of a boundary wall, piers and railings on the north side of the new main thoroughfare in front of St. Mary's Novitiate, Marino, the expenditure being part of the cost of acquiring the Croydon Park housing area. The tender was submitted by Mr. Edward Power, Cabra.

## FIRE NEAR HASTINGS.

Meadow Green Cottage, Westfield, near Hastings, to which a new wing was being added, was gutted by fire yesterday afternoon. The Hastings fire brigade made the seven mile journey only to find that most of the old portion of the building was already destroyed. Furniture and other property in the house was removed by workmen to a place of safety.

The new wing under construction was saved. The fire is believed to have been accidental.

Much mist and some local fog were reported in England yesterday, but very few places reported no sun.

As Exhilarating as a Voyage

LIKE a fresh sea breeze comes Wincarnis to sweep away the cobwebs of weariness and lassitude. To brace you up again, to bring back the full joy of living, and peaceful slumber at night.

Almost from the first glass you take you can feel its invigorating effect. Headaches disappear, depression goes with them, new vigour comes to you, vigour for work and play.

Remember, Wincarnis is a food as well as a tonic—a food that builds you up and gives new strength and vitality to body, brain and nerves.

WINCARNIS "The Wine of Life."

Take Wincarnis regularly, all through the year. You will feel its benefit in freedom from little ills and ailments, keenness and freshness through the day. Order a bottle to-day!

From all wine merchants, licensed grocers and chemists.

5/- LARGE SIZE 3/- MEDIUM SIZE

Post this Coupon for Free Sample

F. A. WYATT & Co., LTD., Dept. G. 32 Commercial Buildings, Cope-Street, Dublin.

Please send me a Free Sample Bottle of "Wincarnis." I enclose 4d in stamps to pay postage, etc. [Please put a 2d. stamp on your envelope.]

Name.....

Address.....

I.T. .....

PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY



SAGE SAFES

"AS GOOD AS THE NAME THEY BEAR"

The "REGAL" SAFE

A moderately priced Safe, constructed in the same way as the most expensive models. The body is bent cold from a single plate at all 12 corners, with the back welded solid. Totally enclosed by fire-resisting chambers, 2½in. thick.

Secured by 6-LEVER UNPICKABLE LOCK with duplicate keys. Made in 9 standard sizes.

No. W.S.501, as shown, 20in. high by 15in. wide by 14in. deep. Price only

£5 : 0 : 0

Packed F.O.B. Docks British Port.

Other Sizes and Prices:

| No. | Size: Outside Measurements. Height. | Width. | Depth. | Fittings. | Price £ | s. | d. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W.S.501 | 20in. | 15in. | 14in. | 1 Drawer | 5 | 0 | 0 | W.S.501 |
| W.S.502 | 24in. | 16in. | 15in. | 1 Drawer | 6 | 10 | 0 | W.S.502 |
| W.S.503 | 24in. | 17in. | 16in. | 1 Drawer | 7 | 0 | 0 | W.S.503 |
| W.S.508 | 36in. | 24in. | 22in. | 2 Drawers, 1 Shelf | 13 | 10 | 0 | W.S.508 |
| W.S.509 | 42in. | 26in. | 24in. | 2 Drawers, 1 Shelf | 16 | 16 | 0 | W.S.509 |

These safes can be made any size to order. Other Standard Sizes as List.

SEND FOR THE SAGE CATALOGUE OF SAFES AND ALL-STEEL EQUIPMENT.

FREDK. SAGE & CO., LTD.

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Established in 1860. RH



EDISON BELL RECORDS

SPECIAL LIST OF LATEST "WINNERS"

DIPLOMAT NOVELTY ORCHESTRA

4377 VALENCIA — Dance Reel
Sleepy time gal — Fox-trot

SISSLE & BLAKE

(Exclusive Recordings for Edison Bell)

4371 I wonder where my Sweetie can be — Voice & Piano
There's one lane that has no turning — " "

ALFREDO'S BAND

4372 Good-bye Sal — Fox-trot with Vocal Chorus
4373 Merry, My Girl — Fox-trot
4374 Bambalina — Fox-trot from "Wildflower"
Wildflower — Fox-trot
4375 Wait till to-morrow night — Fox-trot with Vocal Chorus
The Kinky Kids Parade — Novelty Fox-trot

GERALD ADAMS

4373 Tumbledown Dreams — Waltz Song
Close your eyes — Vocal Waltz
4376 When clouds have vanished and the skies are blue
All that I want is in Ireland

AILSA DESMOND

4378 The same old way — from "Kid Boots"
The Two of Us — Fox-trot Song

AILSA DESMOND and STANLEY KIRKBY

Use CHROMIC NEEDLES on all your records

Free Samples by post on application to

Manufacturers and Patentees: J. E. Hough, Ltd., EDISON BELL WORKS, Glengall Road, London, S.E. 15

10 INCH 2/6 DOUBLE SIDED

10 INCH 2/6 DOUBLE SIDED


Our public galleries are very well furnished, and it is a dog-in-the-manger policy to cry out about our old masters going across the Atlantic.—Mr. Edward Duveen.

We must get into our minds the habit of economy, and be prepared for a few years to cut our coat according to our cloth.—Lord Salisbury.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE
To-night at 7.45—Return Visit of THE FAMOUS "A" COMPANY OF
THE CO-OPTIMISTS,
WITH THE SAME ARTISTES,
ENTIRELY DIFFERENT PROGRAMME TO LAST VISIT.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.
Next Week (Holy Week)—THEATRE CLOSED.
Easter Monday, Masterfolk's Musical Dream Play, "THE BLUE BIRD."

OLYMPIA THEATRE
(LATE EMPIRE).
TWICE NIGHTLY 7 AND 9.
THE WORLD-FAMOUS SIX BROTHERS LUCK
PRESENT A MUSICAL REVUE,
"FELLOW-WORKERS,"
Powerful Cast includes:-
EDGAR COOKE, MABELLE THORNE, AND THE ROYAL COURT FOLLIES.
Box Office, 11-4. 'Phone, 3208

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND FOLLOWING NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2.30.
"JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK"
By SEAN O'CASEY.
Booking at Theatre (10.30 to 3, and 4.30 to 6); also at Lacy's, Lower O'Connell street. Telephone Bookings cannot be attended to.

METROPOLE CINEMA.
REGINALD DENNY
IN
"CALIFORNIA STRAIGHT AHEAD."
DAILY at 2.30 4.40, 6.50, and 9.5 p.m.
KOKO SONG CARTUNES NO. 3.
TA-RA-RA BOOM-DE-AY

METROPOLE BALLROOM.
CINDERELLA DANCE, SATURDAY, MARCH 27.
Directed by Madame Olga Warner.
ADELAIDE MELODY BAND.
Dancing, 7.30 to 11. Tickets 5/-. Double 7/6.
Evening Dress.

THE GRAFTON.
RAYMOND GRIFFITH AND VERA REYNOLDS
in
"THE NIGHT CLUB."
A MAD, MERRY MELANGE OF GIRLS, GAIETY, AND GRIFFITH, THE SILK HAT COMEDIAN.
SHOWING AT 3.5, 5.10, 7.15, 9.20.

GRAND CENTRAL.
AT 3, 5, 7, and 9.
"SUNDOWN,"
The Thrilling Drama of the Last of the Cattle Kings.
ROY STEWART and BESSIE LOVE.
Next Week—
"I WANT MY MAN."

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, PHIBSBORO'
"FEARBOUND."
Featuring Marjorie Daw.
Also Evg. Evening at 6.30.
Mr O'Connell Redmond (Tenor).
1/- and 1/6. 4.30 to 10.30 p.m.

"BACK TO NATURE" LECTURE.
BY
Dr. CHARLES HUMPHREY CLARKE,
In ENGINEERS' HALL, 35 DAWSON STREET, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), MARCH 26, at 8 p.m.
Subject: "HERBS—THE MASTER HEALER."
Admission Free.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MISSION TO THE ADULT DEAF AND DUMB OF IRELAND (DUBLIN DISTRICT).
THE ANNUAL MEETING
WILL D.V. BE HELD ON
TO-DAY (FRIDAY), MARCH 26th, 1926,
IN ST. ANDREW'S PAROCHIAL HALL, SUFFOLK STREET.
Chair to be taken at 7.30 p.m. by
SIR HENRY McLOUGHLIN, K.B.E.
Music by Miss King. Everybody with a sympathetic heart earnestly invited.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.
HOLY WEEK SERVICES
On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
HOLY COMMUNION at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m.
At 11 a.m. a Series of Addresses will be given by THE DEAN OF CORK.
On THE PARABLES OF HOLY WEEK.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 p.m., BACH'S PASSION, according to St. John, WILL BE SUNG.
GOOD FRIDAY:
11.15—Matins, Litany, Ante Communion.
3.15—Evensong.

THE IRISH RAILWAY SHAREHOLDER.
AN INDIGNATION MEETING,
AT 8 P.M. ON THE 27th,
RATHMINES TOWN HALL.
MR. LITTLE SPEAKS OUT.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (IRELAND).
INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCH,
IRELAND v. ENGLAND
AND
IRISH CUP FINAL,
LINFIELD v. BELFAST CELTIC.
On SATURDAY, 27th MARCH, 1926.
Cheap Excursion Tickets will be issued to BELFAST as under:—

| Station. | Train Times. a.m. | a.m. | Return Fares. 1st Cl. | 2nd Cl. | 3rd Cl |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dublin ..... | 9.15 | 11.30 | 20/- | 15/- | 12/6 |

Tickets available for day of issue only.
JOHN BAGWELL,
General Manager.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.
PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.
I, WILLIAM TALBOT HERRIOTT of HENRY STREET, LIMERICK, hereby GIVE NOTICE that, in consequence of having purchased Steamer "SIMONSIDE," of NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, I have applied to the Minister for Industry and Commerce, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of my Ship "SIMONSIDE" of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Official Number 128881, of gross tonnage 825 tons, of register tonnage 509 tons, heretofore owned by The Side Shipping Company, Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for permission to Change her Name to "KERRY HEAD," to be registered in the said new name at the Port of LIMERICK, as owned by William T. Herriott.
Any objections to the proposed Change of Name must be sent to the Director, Transport and Marine Branch, Department of Industry and Commerce, 14 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.
Dated at LIMERICK this 25th day of March, 1926.
Signed. WM. T. HERRIOTT.

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS (IRELAND) ACT, 1904 and 1924.
NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL.
Take Notice that I intend to apply for a Certificate of Renewal of Registration of the Broadstone Dining and Social Club, Broadstone Station, Dublin.
Dated 25th March, 1926.
GEORGE MURPHY, Secretary.
W. G. BRADLEY and SONS, Solicitors, 11 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin.
To the Justices of the District Court, Metropolitan Area, and the Registrar of Clubs for said Area.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (LONDON).
THE EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPLOMA (F.T.C.L. and A.T.C.L.)
WILL BE HELD IN DUBLIN IN JULY.
Last day of Entry, June 12, 1926.
The Local Examinations in Practical, Vocal and Instrumental Music will be held during the week commencing May 31. Last day of Entry, May 1.
Syllabus and all information from the Local Secretary:
HAROLD R. WHITE,
112 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

EDUCATION.
YOU CAN LEARN GREGG SHORTHAND in one-third the time, and read it in one-half the time, required by other systems. Full particulars from Gregg Publishing Co., Ltd., Kern House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.


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DUBLIN BAY DISASTER FUND.

There were sixty competitors at the fancy dress children's carnival held in the Town Hall, Kingstown, last night, in aid of the Dublin Bay Disaster Fund. The judges were Mrs. Maud Walsh and Mrs. John Lee, and prizes were presented by Miss Connolly and other ladies and gentlemen.

The first prize winners were: T. Butler, Cecilia Ussher, C. Sherry, J. Pidgeon, M. Allen, R. Ellard, Anne Rigley.


PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
T. ELDER HEARN Presents
SMILE AWHILE,
THE REVUE OF THE MOMENT.
Star Cast includes
JACK WILLIAMS, ELLA LORAC,
FULL COMPANY AND BEAUTY CHORUS.

DUBLIN BATTALION GIRLS' BRIGADE.
ANNUAL DEMONSTRATION
In THEATRE ROYAL, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 27th March, 1926, at 2.45 p.m. Chairman: The Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church

TIVOLI THEATRE
7 and 9. MELT and BRAY.
Frank Melvin, Georgia Trio, Jim Max, O'Brien and Harris, Hugo Darty and Partner, Mark Wynne and Co., in
"OUR MARY ANNE."
Booking Office Open All Day from 10 a.m. 'Phone—4125.

THE PAVILION
DUN LAOGHAIRE 3.30 TO 10.15.
LAST TWO DAYS OF
D. W. GRIFFITH'S FAMOUS PRODUCTION,
"HEARTS OF THE WORLD,"
With LILLIAN and DOROTHY GISH.
At 3.30, 6 and 8.20. New Comedy. Eve. etc., etc.

LA SCALA THEATRE.
LAST TWO DAYS.
TOM MOORE and ZASU PITTS, IN
"PRETTY LADIES."
Showing at 3.25, 5.25, 7.25 and 9.20.
SUNDAY NEXT, AT 8.30,
EXCLUSIVE PICTURES OF
THE GRAND NATIONAL, 1926.
Taken by Special Camera, which enables you to witness the entire race
FROM START TO FINISH.
SLOW MOTION STUDIES AT PRINCIPAL JUMPS.
THE GRAND NATIONAL, 1926.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST STEEPLECHASE.
EXCLUSIVE TO THIS THEATRE.
DANCE TO-MORROW,
2 TO 12 P.M.
CLOUYS BALLROOM.
T. LEGGETT BYRNE.


LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Sitting for Proof of Debts.—21.
SAORSTAT EIREANN.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the Matter of
PATRICK McDONAGH, of Bridge street, Athenry, in the County of Galway, Draper, Grocer and Spirit Merchant, a Bankrupt.
A Public Sitting in this matter will be held before the Chief Registrar, at the Law Courts, The Castle, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1926, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, forenoon, for the proof and admission of debts and for the vouching of the Official Assignee's account.
A creditor may prove his debt at the sitting, or send his affidavit of debt in the prescribed form, or his detailed account to the under-named Official Assignee, four days previously to the sitting in order to have the same admitted.
Dated this 23rd day of March, 1926.
W. CONNELL, Second Assistant.
A. G. HOLLINSHEAD, Official Assignee, Law Courts, The Castle, Dublin.
EUGENE F. COLLINS & SON, Solicitors for the Assignee, 13 Eustace street, Dublin.

Notice of Sitting for Proof of Debts.—21.
SAORSTAT EIREANN.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the Matter of
THOMAS WALSH, of Mooncoinmane, in the County of Waterford, Farmer, a Bankrupt.
A Public Sitting in this matter will be held before the Chief Registrar, in the Law Courts, the Castle, Dublin, on Thursday, the 15th day of April, 1926, at the hour of eleven o'clock, forenoon, for the proof and admission of debts and for the vouching of the Official Assignee's account.
A creditor may prove his debt at the sitting, or send his affidavit of debt in the prescribed form, or his detailed account to the under-named Official Assignee, four days previously to the sitting in order to have the same admitted.
Dated this 24th day of March, 1926.
W. CONNELL, Second Assistant.
A. G. HOLLINSHEAD, Official Assignee, Law Courts, The Castle, Dublin.
P. C. FURLONG, Solicitor for the Assignees, 7 Suffolk street, Dublin.

CONTRACTS.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAYS.
The Directors of the Great Southern Railways are prepared to receive Tenders from Competent Builders for the ERECTION OF A WAITING SHED, at FIDDOWN STATION, CO. KILKENNY.
Drawings can be seen on and after the 29th instant, at the Offices of the Company's Chief Engineer, Broadstone Station, Dublin, or the District Engineer's Offices, Waterford Station, from whom copies of the specification, schedule of prices and drawings, may be obtained.
One Guinea will be charged for each set of documents, which will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide Tender, accompanied by the drawings, specification and schedule, fully priced.
The envelope enclosed "Waiting Shed, Fiddown," must reach the undersigned not later than 10.0 a.m. on 15th April.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
C. E. RILEY, Secretary.
Kingsbridge Station, Dublin,
25th March, 1926.

ST. KIERNAN'S COLLEGE, KILKENNY.
TO ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS (REGISTERED), AND BUILDERS.
The Trustees of St. Kiernan's College, Kilkenny, invite Tenders from competent Contractors for:—
Section 1. Oil Engines.
Section 2. Pumping Plant.
Section 3. Air Compressor.
Section 4. Concrete Tank and Buildings.
Section 5. Electrical Installation.
The work is in Five Sections, and Contractors may submit Tenders for the whole or any one Section.
Drawings and Specifications may be inspected at the College, or copic of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 can be obtained from the Engineer, John Purcell, M.I.C.E., Ashton, Killiney, Co. Dublin, and Section 5 from J. P. Tierney and Co., Consulting Engineers, 44 Kildare street, Dublin, on deposit of a cheque for £2, which will be refunded to Contractors submitting a bona fide Tender and returning the papers.
Sealed Tenders, addressed to the President, will be received up to Noon on April 7th, 1926. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

WEATHER FORECAST.

*General Inference.—Pressure is high to the North and East and low to the South and West of the British Isles. Winds will continue mainly easterly over the British Isles, and the weather will be mainly fair, apart from local mist or fog, and a slight risk of drizzle near the South and East coasts. The temperature will be moderate by day, but ground frost will be fairly general at night.*

*N.W. and N.E. Ireland.—Wind variable, light; fine to fair; cloudy at times, morning mist or fog locally; temperature moderate or rather warm by day; ground frost at night.*

*S.E. and S.W. Ireland.—Wind easterly to south-easterly, fresh locally; fair to cloudy; risk of slight rain or drizzle at times; morning mist or fog in places; moderate day temperature; ground frost locally at night.*

*S.W. Seaboard, Mouth of Channel to South-West Ireland—Wind south-easterly, light or moderate; fair to cloudy, with risk of light rain or drizzle locally; local coastal mist or fog; sea slight or moderate.*

*Irish Sea and St. George's Channel; N.W. Seaboard.—Wind mainly between south and east, light or moderate; fair to cloudy; coastal mist or fog locally; sea slight or moderate.*

Dixon and Hempenstall Barometers and Thermometers, 12 Suffolk Street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

DUBLIN WEATHER REPORT.

| Mar. | Bar. | Thermometer. Temp. 10 a.m. | Max. | Min. | Grass Min. | Wind. | Rain m.m. | Sun hour |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 30.022 | 42.0 | 49 | 35 | 29 | N.W. | — | 5.5 |
| 19 | 30.240 | 40.2 | 47 | 38 | 28 | — | — | — |
| 20 | 30.365 | 42.9 | 49 | 33 | 26 | S.E. | — | 6.2 |
| 21 | 0.140 | 42.3 | 49 | 39 | 33 | E. | Trace | 5.5 |
| 22 | 30.223 | 39.5 | 47 | 38 | 31 | E. | 0.1 | 5.4 |
| 23 | 30.016 | 40.2 | 41 | 38 | 35 | E. | 0.3 | 6.5 |
| 24 | 29.844 | 40.0 | 42 | 37 | 34 | S. | 0.1 | — |

SUN.
To-day.... Rises .. 6.15 Sets ..... 6.48
To-morrow.. „ .. 6.12 „ ..... 6.50
Lighting-up Time ..... 7.48

HIGH WATER—DUBLIN.
To-day.... Morning 10.17 Afternoon ..... 10.37
To-morrow.. „ .. 10.54 „ ..... 11.10

PORTSMOUTH TO BE A CITY.
The King has consented to raise Portsmouth to the *status* of a city.

NORTHERN IRELAND INSURANCE BILL.
The Unemployment Insurance (Northern Ireland Agreement) Bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords last night.


# The Irish Times.
*FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1926.*


## NEWS SUMMARY.

*IRELAND.*

Sir Dawson Bates informed Mr. Devlin in the Northern House of Commons yesterday that before the Government's term of office expired it would introduce a bill for the redistribution of seats and the abolition of proportional representation.—(Page 5.)

The Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, yesterday spoke of the duty of parents at a special Service for fathers, mothers and teachers, held in the Cathedral under the auspices of the Mothers' Union.—(Page 5.)

In the course of a paper which he read last night in Dublin before the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, Sir William Thompson, the Registrar-General, spoke of the importance from a national point of view of the census which would be taken in the Free State next month.—(Page 7.)

Lecturing on "Modern Architecture," in St. Bartholomew's Hall, Dublin, last night, Mr. Manning Robertson expressed regret at the proposal to remove the Nelson Pillar. He said that it was the one monument in the city that he would be proud to bring a foreign architect to see.—(Page 5.)

At the end of the economy debate in the Dail yesterday twenty-six members voted against the Government.—(Page 7.)

The Free State Senate has passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the maintenance of roads ought to be made a national charge.—(Page 7.)

*GREAT BRITAIN.*

Colonel Gretton, in the House of Commons yesterday, called attention to the comments of two London newspapers on the attitude of twenty-eight Conservative members to the Electricity Bill, and described the comments as a "gross breach of privilege." The matter was referred to the Committee on Privileges.—(Page 8.)

*SPORTING.*

At Liverpool yesterday Palma Bay won the Liverpool Spring Cup.—(Page 10.)

*FINANCIAL.*

London Stock Markets were heavy. Rubbers were a dull spot.—(Page 4.)

Loans were in demand in Lombard street, and overnight money was advanced at 4¼ up to 4½ per cent. Discount rates were steady.—(Page 4.)

Dublin Stock Market was very idle. Burke Ord. rallied, but Lever Pref. issues were weak and lower.—(Page 4.)

## Policy or Chaos?

At a time of widespread depression in the national industry the Free State's roads have become a matter of grave concern. In the first place, they are in cut-throat competition with the very railways which they ought to be feeding. In the next place, the advent of heavy motor traffic, by tearing the bowels out of roads that never were designed for such traffic, has put an impossible burden on the ratepayers; and the County Councils are in revolt. Thus the debate which Mr. Thomas Toal and Sir John Keane started in the Senate on Wednesday was exceedingly important. They proposed that the upkeep of the country's main roads should be made a national charge, and should be financed by an equitable system of motor taxation based on the principle of wear-and-tear. Their resolution represents the policy to which, in recent months, the *Saorstat's* intelligent opinion has given an almost unanimous assent. The Chairman of the Great Southern Railways has said that the country's needs can be met only by a new system that "will enable roads, waterways and railways to be worked as component parts of one big, comprehensive transport scheme." The scheme would involve both the creation of a separate Ministry of Transport and financial developments—easily within the competence of the State—that would substitute a large, well-organised expenditure for the huckstering and hopeless methods which are driving the farmer-ratepayers to despair.

These are the circumstances in which the Minister for Local Government yesterday gave a blank refusal to the proposed—and apparently to any—reforms. Every farmer, every trader and every railway shareholder in the Free State will read his speech with dismay. In July, 1925, Mr. Burke described a scheme for the expenditure of £3,800,000 on roads; and seven months later he announced that the scheme had been stopped by the Minister for Finance. It seems that the rebuff has reduced him to a state of complete apathy; for his contribution to yesterday's debate was merely a string of negatives. He rejects a petrol tax because it might encourage smuggling. He sees dangers—but refuses to define them—in a national transport system. In any case, he explains, the reform of the roads is a money question, and, therefore, he has no power to deal with it. This surely is an astonishing repudiation of official responsibility. Mr. Burke, as Minister for Local Government, is charged with the welfare of the Free State's roads. If he has no road policy, he is merely an embarrassed phantom who ought to flit speedily to some more congenial sphere. If he has a road policy, and has pressed it unsuccessfully on the Executive Council, he ought to tender his resignation to the *Dail*. The matter cannot remain where it stands to-day; for the Senate, by adopting the motion of Mr. Toal and Sir John Keane, has passed a vote of censure. On whom has that vote been passed? It is absurd and improper that the people are not allowed to put the blame for the road muddle on the right shoulders. The *Dail's* duty now is to hold such debate as will fix the responsibility on Mr. Burke, on the Minister for Finance or on the whole Executive Council.

The present Government of the *Saorstat* has to its credit a record of much good and courageous work, and its failures and increasing difficulties may be attributed largely to two things. In some matters, which are not really of the first importance, it is misled by an excess of sentiment. In others, on which the most serious issues depend, it is handicapped by poverty of imagination. Less sentiment and more imagination at Merrion street soon would work a gratifying change in the country's fortunes. In the meanwhile the nation begs in vain for a bold and broad policy of road reform. It asks that the motor taxation fund shall be capitalised, and that the loan shall be administered by a national authority for the reconstruction of main and trunk roads. It asks that roads, railways and waterways shall be treated as a single problem, and that their services shall be improved and co-ordinated for the benefit of agriculture and industry, including the vast potentialities of the tourist traffic. The scheme holds no terrors for the Free State taxpayer. The motor taxation fund for the current year produces nearly £550,000. Capitalised on a fifteen years' basis, the taxes would pay interest and sinking fund on a sum of seven or eight millions, and the wise expenditure of these millions would endow the Free State with a profitable system of main roads. Moreover, as Sir John Keane told the Senate, road expenditure is a source of progressive revenue; for better roads would mean more motor cars and motor licences. The expenditure of seven millions on road reform probably would double the yield of motor taxes within a few years—but Mr. Burke, like Gallio, cares for none of these things.

## The Forlorn Franc.

Unless the French political situation takes a distinct turn for the better during the next few days another Cabinet crisis will be inevitable. M. Briand's ninth Ministry is composed largely of the same elements which constituted his last Administration. It is obviously a make-shift Government, designed to tide the country over a difficult period, but nobody in France believes that it will last for many weeks. Parliament rises on Easter Sunday for the Easter vacation, and M. Briand is making a herculean effort to secure within the next nine days the passage of the Finance Bill, over which already two and a half months have been wasted. To-day the Chamber will begin to discuss M. Raoul Péret's financial proposals, which differ only slightly from those that have been rejected so many times by the Chamber during recent months. His plan is better than that of M. Doumer, inasmuch as it makes no attempt at liquidation, but merely proposes to balance the Budget and to provide sufficient funds to satisfy the current needs of the Treasury. The estimated deficit is about 4,500,000,000 francs. M. Péret's scheme provides for the immediate raising of this sum, *plus* an estimated surplus of some 23,000,000 francs; but, as it is based on the unpopular tax on turn-over, its chances of passing through the Chamber unscathed are not rosy. Indeed, it is reported that the Finance Committee of the Chamber already has begun to tinker with M. Péret's proposals in the hope of securing their acceptance by the Lower House; and in that event, of course, they are likely to be mutilated to an extent that will make them almost useless. The turn-over tax brought about the fall of M. Doumer. Out of the 580 members of the Chamber only about 100 can be trusted to give their whole-hearted support to M. Péret's plans. The Socialists have declared their intention of voting against the turn-over tax, *coute que coute*. The Radicals are almost equally determined, and it is difficult to see how even the political genius of M. Briand can avert another parliamentary defeat before next Sunday week. A Ministerial crisis at present would be exceedingly dangerous for France. The franc is falling steadily, and a change of Government might send it headlong to ruin. Furthermore, the problem of an alternative Government presents exceptional difficulties. M. Briand cannot be expected to form yet another Ministry so long as the existing composition of the Chamber remains unchanged, and the only candidate for the Premiership who would be likely to attempt the task of financial reform is M. Caillaux. A Caillaux Government would be a highly perilous experiment, which would be regarded with alarm not only in France, but throughout Europe. France cannot afford experiments of this kind in her present plight, and, although the outlook is anything but encouraging, her friends will continue to hope that the situation may be saved by the Chamber's consent to the only possible solution of her difficulties—namely, the immediate levy and collection of substantial taxes.

## Touring in Ireland.

At the annual meeting of the Ulster Tourist Association yesterday the Chairman, Mr. R. Baillie, made the agreeable statement that the most friendly relations existed between the Association and the corresponding body in Dublin, and that mutually advantageous lines of action were being followed. The advice given by Sir James Craig to those concerned in the tourist traffic in the North is applicable to the whole country. "Make the season," he said, "as long as possible. Give value for money. Rely on natural attractions, and provide plenty of healthy outdoor amusements." In our country there is scenery which "could not be eclipsed by any place across the water"; and Sir James Craig declared that there were no better bathing facilities, golf courses, yachting waters or fishing. The time will come soon, we hope, when it also will be true of all Ireland, as well as of Ulster, that the roads are as good as the motorist and cyclist can desire. We cannot rival in Ireland the luxurious gaiety of populous Mediterranean resorts, but it is ours to offer unmatched natural delights that heal and exhilarate the jaded mind and body. For the city dweller, racked with nervous anxieties, there is a peculiar charm in holidays spent between sea and mountain, in rambles over the heather, in fishing and shooting, and in the homely hospitality of our better hotels. The lack of uniformity in the fare, charges and efficiency of our hotels is the principal drawback to touring in this country. A visitor may go from one lovely resort to another, enjoying golf here and mountain rambles there; but, if he is not well advised, he may chance to stay at an hotel where slovenly attention and unpleasant food are followed by an exorbitant bill. The bad hotel spoils the visitor's holiday and creates a prejudice against the entire area. Ireland will not reap the share of the tourist traffic to which her natural advantages entitle her so long as disappointed visitors go home to spread the report that, in the popular phrase, "you must know your way about" in order to enjoy an Irish holiday.

## Nelson's Pillar.

Advocating, at a lecture in Dublin yesterday, the cultivation of national individuality in architecture, Mr. Manning Robertson deplored the proposed removal of Nelson's Pillar from the centre of the city. The Pillar, he said, gave individuality to the scene in which it was set, and it was the one monument in Dublin which he would be proud to bring a foreign architect to see. In his judgment the needs of traffic did not justify the City Commissioners' proposal. If the Pillar is removed, its disappearance will grieve persons of taste, to whom the character which it imparts to the vista of Dublin's finest thoroughfare is dear; and the whole public will regret the loss of one more of the familiar features of the old-time city. A people's buildings and monuments ought to symbolise every period of its history. Even as Rome has its ancient arches and temples in highways that lead to famous churches and to modern memorials, so Dublin has, in humbler fashion, architectural records of its past, whereof Nelson's Pillar is one of the most dignified and interesting. It need not be thought that the City Commissioners have planned the removal of the Pillar for political motives; for their impartiality has been demonstrated in a variety of ways. The good service which, during their period of office, the Commissioners have rendered to ratepayers, and their broad-minded use of their authority, increase our anxiety that they shall not permit themselves to commit an irremediable error. Before they set about the demolition of Dublin's finest monument they should show good cause, and should convince the public that no alternative course is possible.

## QUESTIONS IN DAIL.

### PROPOSED TARIFF ON IMPORTED BACON.

Mr. P. McKenna asked the Minister for Industry and Commerce in the Dail yesterday whether several conferences had been held recently between the heads of the various bacon-curing establishments in the Saorstat and representatives of the Ministry to consider the question of putting a tariff on imported bacon, and, if so, whether any decision had been come to on the question; also whether any steps had been taken to consult representatives of the consumers on this proposed change.

The Minister said that meetings had been held in his Department, at which the views of the bacon-curing industry were received as to a protective tariff on imported bacon. In such a matter no decision could be announced in anticipation of the Budget. With regard to the last part of the question, full consideration had been given to the probable effect on the consumer of such a proposal.

### DISPUTED STATISTICS.

Asked by Mr. Heffernan if he were aware that there were very considerable discrepancies between the figures for exports into Northern Ireland from the Free State, as furnished by the Northern Government in their 1924 year book, and the figures for exports from the Saorstat into Northern Ireland for the same year, and if he could give any explanation of these discrepancies.

The Minister for Industry and Commerce said that the statistics issued by his Department accurately represented the value of the exports from the Free State to Northern Ireland, and he could offer no explanation of the difference in the figures issued by the Northern Government. The Northern Ireland year-book referred to the value of the trade across the land boundary. He thought, therefore, that the difference was probably due to the inclusion in the Northern Government's figures of trade, which merely passed through Northern Ireland on its way to Great Britain.

The Department's records showed that in 1924 over two million pounds' worth of exports were consigned to Great Britain via Northern Ireland. These exports appeared correctly in the Free State statistics as consigned to Great Britain, and not to Northern Ireland.

Major Bryan Cooper asked the Minister if he were aware that the Northern Ireland year book would have a considerable circulation in newspaper offices and elsewhere, and if it would be incorrect as to the Free State exports. Could the Minister consider the issuing of a year book?

Mr. McGilligan said that that might be considered, but he did not know if it were much good issuing information of that sort to newspapers, which might simply say that the Free State statistics were unreliable.

Mr. Heffernan asked the Minister if he would get into communication with the Northern Ireland Statistical Department, and see if some explanation could not be furnished for such discrepancies.

Mr. McGilligan—I have given the explanation. He added that the suggestion was founded on the fact that the Northern trade was described as trade across the land frontier. The Free State statistics dealt with trade with various people. The Northern Ireland people might say there was no discrepancy, but that there was a small difference in description.

## OBITUARY.

### SIR HEDLEY LE BAS.

Sir Hedley Le Bas, governing director of the Caxton Publishing Co., Ltd., died in a nursing home at Reigate last night, after an operation for duodenal ulcer. He was taken ill last Saturday. Sir Hedley, who was born in Jersey in 1868, was Honorary Organiser of the Lord Kitchener Memorial Fund. He was also Joint Honorary Secretary of the Prince of Wales's Fund, and Honorary Treasurer of the English Golf Union. The honour of Knighthood was conferred on him in 1916 for war services.

Sir Hedley's wide experience of publicity work became of national value when the appeal was made for recruits for "Kitchener's Army," and his co-operation ministered greatly to the success of the recruiting movement. In this connection it is of interest to recall that, in early life, Sir Hedley himself served for seven years in the ranks of the regular Army, joining the 15th Hussars at the age of 18.

### MR. STANLEY HILL.

Mr. Stanley Hill, who died at his residence, Tiev Tara, Greenisland, County Antrim, on Wednesday evening, was well known in the Irish paper trade. He had been seriously ill since last Christmas. Mr. Hill began his business career in the Ballyclare Paper Mills, of which his father, the late Mr. Squire Hill, was managing director. Afterwards he took up business on his own account, and soon had many valuable paper agencies. His business enterprise took him to all parts of Ireland, and in every district he was held in high esteem. Mr. Hill was an ardent cricketer, and was an active member of the Ulster Cricket Club, of which he had been vice-president. He was also a very popular member of the Masonic Order.

### THE REV. NICHOLAS BALDWIN, O.F.M.

The Rev. Father Nicholas Baldwin, O.F.M., Guardian, died yesterday, after a brief illness, at the Franciscan Friary, Waterford. Father Nicholas was born near Carrick-on-Suir in 1861. In 1877 he entered the Franciscan Novitiate at Ennis, and, completing his studies at Rome, he was ordained priest in the Church of St. John Lateran at Rome in 1885. On his return to Ireland he ministered at Cork, Waterford, and Dublin, and for a time was Definitor of the Irish Franciscans. Five years ago he was appointed Definitor at Waterford. Father Baldwin took a very kindly interest in the suffering poor.

### PROGRESS OF CAIRO-CAPE FLIGHT.

Reuter's Agency learns that the four R.A.F. machines, which are flying from Cairo to the Cape, arrived at Livingstone at 10.15 o'clock yesterday morning from Broken Hill.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Henry have notified that they will be present at the ball in aid of St. George's Hospital, which will be held in the Hyde Park Hotel on Friday, April 23rd.

## COURT AND PERSONAL.

A Funeral Service in memory of the late Queen Dowager of Denmark will be held in the Chapel at Marlborough House on Saturday. The Service will be conducted in Danish, and the members of the Danish Legation, the Danish Colony and the Anglo-Danish Society will attend, together with members of the *Corps Diplomatique* who have been connected with the Danish Court.

The Infante Jaime, second son of the King and Queen of Spain, who has spent the past three weeks at the De Vere Hotel, South Kensington, will leave London on Saturday for Madrid. Prince Chichibu of Japan has been touring in Italy since he left the French Riviera. He has spent the past three days in Florence, but will leave to-morrow, and is expected to return to London about the middle of April.

After a short stay in London and at Chatsworth, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have returned to Lismore Castle, where they will spend Easter. Katharine Duchess of Westminster had proposed to spend Easter with her son-in-law and daughter, Colonel the Hon. Algernon and Lady Mary Stanley, at Sopworth Hall, but this beautiful mansion, which is in the centre of the Badminton Hunt district, was burned to the ground early on Wednesday morning. Colonel Stanley has announced his intention of rebuilding the house immediately, but a long time must elapse before it is ready for occupation.

The Duchess della Grazia met with a serious accident last Tuesday at the Villa Sant Antimo, near Palermo, where her parents, the Earl and Countess of Powis, are visiting her at present. Slipping on the parquet near a window, she put out a hand to save herself from falling, but it crashed through a pane of glass, and her arm and wrist were badly cut. An English doctor has been requisitioned, and a favourable report of her condition has reached London.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Sligo left London yesterday for Ireland, and will be in residence at Westport House, Co. Mayo, for the next six weeks. Sir Basil and Lady Brooke have left Colebrooke Park and will sail for Canada to-morrow. The Hon. Murrough O'Brien has arrived at Biarritz, where the British visitors include Lady Guernsey, Lady Millicent Tavlour, Captain and Lady Jane Combe, the Hon. Rachel de Montmorency, the Hon. Mrs. F. Stanley and Sir George and the Hon. Lady Lawson Johnson.

Sir Nevile and Lady Beatrix Wilkinson have returned to London from Shelton Abbey, Arklow, where they were the guests of the Earl of Wicklow. Colonel and Lady Constance Gore will spend Easter at Longfield House, Hertfordshire. Earl Jellicoe has returned from the Riviera to London, and will be joined to-morrow by Countess Jellicoe, who has been spending a few days in Paris on her way home.

The Earl of Carlisle's sister, Lady Aukaret Howard, who has been paying visits in Ireland, has left Dublin for Liverpool. Among the departures on Wednesday for Liverpool on embarkation for Holyhead were Sir Lingard and Lady Goulding, Major Challoner, Colonel Newbold, Commander and Mrs. Vaux, Commander Beresford, Captain and Mrs. Ronald Nutting, Judge Dromgoole, Captain Bomford and Captain and Mrs. Lee.

Dr. F. C. Purser has left Dublin till April 13.

Dr. McAreavey has left 51 Lower Baggot street until the middle of April.

Miss Dowling, C.S.M.M.G., has changed her residence from 8 Fitzwilliam place to 35 Fitzwilliam place.

### MARRIAGE OF MR. JOSEPH CULLINAN AND MISS NORA COURTENAY.

The marriage of Joseph Cullinan, of Pretoria, South Africa, to Nora Courtenay, was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Church, St. Anne's, Belgravia, Johannesburg, South Africa, on the 12th January.

Miss Courtenay is the only daughter of William Havendon Courtenay, Johannesburg, and the grand-daughter of the late Edward Courtenay, Waterford, Ireland.

Miss Courtenay was received into the Church shortly before her marriage.

The bride was attended by her brother, Mr. H. E. Courtenay, and the best man was Mr. A. K. Canning.

Mr. and Mrs. Cullinan have left for Ireland on a six months' holiday.


Some charming Two-Piece Suits—the Frocks in Fancy Crêpe-de-Chine and Coats lined to match—have arrived in Switzer's Costume Gallery.

True Ciro Pearls as worn by the leaders of Society are obtainable in Dublin only in the special Ciro Pearl Department at Switzer's, Grafton street, where they are sold at London prices.

Frocks of the moment, in all the favoured textures. Wonderful collection of exclusive styles, the simple or elaborate, youthful or matronly, at record prices.—W. Holmes, 76 Dublin, Ltd., 69, 70, 71 Sth. Gt. George's st. Warehouse open all day to-morrow (Saturday).

In Air Force Blue. A becoming two-piece in cloth and shadow crêpe-de-chine at Slyne's, Ltd., 71 Grafton street.


PASSENGERS ON ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Arrivals.—P. A. Plunkett, A. Werner, T. F. O'Byrne, W. White, E. O. Plunkett, P. J. Roche, J. G. Murphy, E. R. Barnes, Miss A. M. Scally, Dr. M. D. Fox, P. G. Seed.
Departures.—J. S. Taylor,

# END OF ECONOMY DEBATE.

## SERVICES WHERE "CUTS" MIGHT BE MADE.

## QUESTION OF PATRONAGE.

## MINISTER DENIES CHARGES IN THE DAIL.

AFTER a debate which had lasted three days Dail Eireann yesterday passed a vote of £8,685,048—approximately a third of the estimates—on account for the public services.

An amendment to reduce the vote by £2,685,048 was rejected by 51 votes against 26. The members of the Farmers' Party, who put forward the amendment, did not point to any particular service on which the expenditure could be reduced, but they pressed for the appointment of a Geddes Committee.

The chief factor of yesterday's discussion was Mr. Blythe's refutation of the charge that Ministers had filled the public offices with their personal and political friends. He declared that the Government had aimed at getting rid of patronage altogether, and that "nothing gave more annoyance to a Minister or made more enemies for him than the possession of the power of patronage.

Sir James Craig suggested that the Army Medical Service could be reduced without impairing its efficiency, and Captain Redmond said that the Ministry of Fisheries and the Ministry for External Affairs should be abolished.

### SALARIES COMPARED.

#### NORTHERN AND FREE STATE JUDGES.

Discussion was resumed on the Vote on Account. The Government asked for £8,685,048, one-third of the amount of the estimates, and Mr. Heffernan, in an amendment, suggested that the amount should be reduced by £2,655,048.

Mr. Blythe, Minister for Finance, made a supplementary statement, dealing further with various aspects of national expenditure, with the object of showing that the Government's administration had not been extravagant.

He called attention to judicial salaries. Before the establishment of the Free State, he said, there were judges paid at rates considerably higher than those paid now. There had been a Lord Chancellor at £6,000 a year, two Judges of Appeal at £4,000 each, a Lord Chief Justice at £5,000, a Master of the Rolls at £4,000, two Chancery Judges at £3,500 each, and six King's Bench Judges at £3,500 each. In Northern Ireland at present there were the Chief Justice at £5,000, two judges at £4,000, and two at £3,500.

In the Free State they had the Chief Justice with a salary of £4,000, three judges at £3,000, and five at £2,500 each. In Northern Ireland, then, there were five judges with salaries more than £3,000, and in the Free State only one with a salary exceeding £3,000, though here the area was larger and the *status* of the Courts was greater.

He went on to give figures to show that the scale of pay in the Civic Guard was lower than that for the Royal Ulster Constabulary, and he claimed that the Free State Government had shown their appreciation of the fact that the State must live on a more modest scale of expenditure than had obtained formerly.

#### TEACHERS.

In regard to national teachers, there had been a 10 per cent. reduction of salaries, and that had not been put into effect so far in Northern Ireland. At one time he had been of opinion that a further "cut"—perhaps, another 5 per cent.—might be made; but suitable candidates were not forthcoming in sufficient numbers, and they had been obliged to allow into training colleges people who would not have been accepted if better could have been got, and he recognised that a further reduction in the salary rates would have had the effect of further limiting the supply of candidates, and that they would have been in the position of filling the profession with people not of the requisite standard of education and ability.

That, he believed, would have been a line of false economy. It was no saving to the nation, when they were spending a sum of four and a half millions on primary education, that they should not have that education well run, and run by people competent to discharge their duties.

The sharp increase that had taken place at one time in teachers' salaries was one of the factors that made the present figures seem unduly large compared with pre-war figures. In the year 1914-15 the Free State percentage of national teachers' salaries was about £1,020,000; in 1919-20, after certain increases had been given, it was £1,934,000; in 1921-22 it was £2,887,000; in 1922-23, the first year of the Free State, it was £3,545,000. In 1924-25, after the 10 per cent. "cut," the amount payable was £3,229,000, and the estimate for the coming year was £3,325,000, which included full provision for the Christian Brothers' Schools, now under the National Board.

#### MINIMUM.

He was fully convinced that they would not get economy in any true sense by a further reduction of teachers' salaries. They might do various things to get better value for the money spent, but he thought that the Dail was of mind that better and more education was one of the requirements of the country. The Compulsory Attendance Bill would undoubtedly involve fairly substantial increase in expenditure. Certain economies could be effected, as by amalgamation of schools, but he did not believe that economies could be effected to offset the full cost that would be involved by the enactment of the Compulsory Attendance Bill.

Mr. Blythe went on to refer to the amounts required in respect of superannuation payments, and claimed that the Government had done all that it could have done to induce transferred civil servants and members of the Dublin Metropolitan Police to remain, and that such changes as had been made, as in the discharge of Resident Magistrates, Petty Sessions Clerks, Local Government officials and Crown Solicitors, had been necessary and wise.

Replying to Mr. Norton, who interposed to suggest that the Minister should issue an assurance that it was not the policy of the Government to interfere with the wages and conditions of transferred servants, Mr. Blythe said that they were out to fulfil their Treaty obligations in the letter and the spirit in respect to civil servants as in other respects.

That was perfectly well understood, and should require no assurance. A certain sort of thoughtless talk that they heard, however, was bound to have an unsettling effect. When Deputy Gorey talked there about "a 10 per cent. cut all round," if he meant seriously that 10 per cent. should be taken off people transferred under the Treaty, that had an unsettling effect and might lead those people to go out and take their pensions. Nothing was to be gained except by making it absolutely clear that in respect of civil servants who had Treaty rights the Government intended to carry out in the letter and in the spirit what they had undertaken, and he gave that assurance.

#### NO PATRONAGE.

In the matter of the engagement of new staffs, Mr. Blythe contended that the Government had pursued a line which, he thought, had been seldom pursued by a Government in circumstances at all similar. They had proceeded to divest themselves as soon and as fully as they could of the power of patronage. Mr. Blythe went on to give an account in detail of the two hundred and forty appointments made from the time of the Provisional Government on "special certification." They included appointments such as those of the staff of the Congested Districts Board, who had not been on the establishment under the British Government. He reduced the number to thirty-one which were all, he contended, that could be described as cases of patronage, and he doubted whether any of those were really exercises of patronage in any sense that could be held to be objectionable.

It could be said, broadly, that there was no exercise of patronage on the filling of public offices by the personal or political friends of Ministers. (Hear, hear.) Certain people who had given exceptional service or made exceptional sacrifices during the struggle for national freedom were specially brought into the public service, but the number was infinitesimal. For temporary appointments every effort was made to give preference to men who had served in the I.R.A. or the National Army. He recognised that that was a condition of affairs that could not continue for all time. He had no hesitation in saying that the accusation that appointments were filled with private friends of the Government was baseless.

#### SOURCE OF ANNOYANCE.

From the beginning the Government had aimed at getting rid of patronage altogether. Nothing gave more annoyance to a Minister, or made him more enemies than possession of the power of patronage. In the Civil Service (Regulations) Act they had made provisions more rigid than anything in the British Orders in Council, and those provisions were rigidly administered. There was no comparison between the system of Civil Service appointments here and the system existing in England.

The Government had done that not because of outside pressure, but against it. Politically, it would have been easier if they had not closed the door on patronage. It was no reluctant yielding to outside clamour that caused them to take the line they took. It was necessary to repeat that. They were in a new country that was full of suspicions, of envy, of jealousy and of malice; and, therefore, it was necessary to contradict again and again the lies that were put in circulation. They had given full consideration to the necessity for getting good value for public money and reducing expenditure as far as it possibly could be done.

There had been certain increases in the staffs because there were new duties to be performed. He instanced the Departments of Finance and of Defence, which were new, and the extra work that had been thrown on the Department of Agriculture, the Customs and the Stationery Office. Temporary work had also been a heavy burden. Nobody could take the figures of the staffs of 1914 as a comparison with the present day. In addition to the new duties that now had to be performed, it had to be remembered that in Government, as in business, the smaller unit must inevitably have heavier overhead charges than the larger.

#### CO-OPERATION.

The Minister went on to explain that in any attempt to tighten up administration the officers of the Department of Finance could do nothing without the co-operation of the heads of the various other departments. That co-operation could be based only on the good faith and interest in the public welfare. If that basis were not there, if the head of a department did not realise his responsibilities, it would be impossible for the finance officers, and much more so for an outside committee, to discover what was the actual state of affairs in that department. He was glad to say that no one could suggest that there was not good faith and zeal for the public interest in every department. Anyone who suggested the contrary branded himself as a man of ignorance, a man who could not recognise facts when he saw them, a man whose opinion was of no value whatever.

He next dealt with the suggestion to get a Geddes' Committee of business men to go through the departments, and said that it was impossible to get anyone fitted for the task who were prepared to spend two or three years on it. Even the Geddes' Committee refused to go into the question of the pay of civil servants as being something too complex and demanding too much time. There was no use in proposing a machinery which was useful and successful in one place and in one set of circumstances as a remedy for a situation in which similar circumstances did not exist. As for getting a body of super-men, universal experts, the suggestion was all right only for those who had to reel out stuff that was readable.

#### ATTACK ON FARMERS.

He had never heard a more abject exhibition than that made in the speeches from the Farmers' benches. From them there was no suggestion, nothing but an unwillingness to face any responsibility. The whole arguments were: "Here is a certain expenditure; it is good, it costs money. We will not say that it is good. We will not say it should be got rid of; but we will set up a commission to say that it is good. We will wash our hands of it." They would get no further when critics adopted that sort of attitude. When the issue to be dealt with was a vital one it was not good enough to shirk responsibility, to refuse to put forward a definite policy. That was refusing to deal seriously with a serious question, an attitude to public matters unworthy of any party. If criticisms had been put forward by the Farmers' benches as they had been put forward by Deputy Cooper, it would have been more reasonable. Deputy Cooper was prepared to make suggestions.

Mr. Baxter—So are we.

The Minister said that Deputy Baxter was asked if he wanted the sugar beet expenditure stopped: he said that it could not be done. It could be done, done easily, by giving reasonable compensation to those who had undertaken responsibility in connection with the scheme. Next year the cost of the scheme would be two millions. If deputies said that that expense should be stopped, it would be stopped. Agricultural education could be stopped.

Mr. Gorey—Why harp on agricultural education?

Several Farmer deputies who started to address the Minister at the same time were called to order by the Speaker. Deputy Gorey's last remark in the course of the hubbub was: "Sugar beet! We have not asked for it."

Mr. Blythe said that Deputy Gorey either wanted the sugar beet experiment, or he wanted it stopped. What the deputy really wanted was to be able to take the credit if the sugar beet scheme were a success, and to put the blame on the Government if it were a failure. That was all that was in what he called Heffernanism. (Laughter.) He did not like to see men like Deputy Gorey and Deputy Wilson, and even Deputy Baxter, allowing themselves to be led, or misled, by Deputy Heffernan.

#### THE ARMY.

Mr. Blythe next turned to the subject of the Army, and said that with arms dumped in the country they would for some time need some sort of a substantial military force. The time would come when, in his opinion, they could have a different and cheaper form of defence force. If they changed the Army as at present constituted, a serious situation would arise before any considerable time had elapsed. He did not agree with those who said that they should have no Army. In certain contingencies the Free State would become involved in a war situation, and, should that happen, they should have an Irish force and not a foreign force to garrison the country, and military law administered by their own Irish officers.

It was absolutely necessary for the State to have a military organisation that could in time of necessity be enlarged from a trained nucleus. It was necessary for the safety and the honour of the nation that there should be arrangements to secure against the contingency of war.

#### THE COUNTRY'S DEMAND.

The problem of reducing expenditure was one of detail, and it could be accomplished only by degrees and by continuous endeavour. It was bound to be impeded, when it was not completely prevented, by the continual talking on of new services. They were influenced by outside events and the atmosphere

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# 20,000,000 MOTORS IN U.S.A.

## COST OF UPKEEP £140 A YEAR EACH.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

*NEW YORK, Thursday.*

Americans are spending 14,000,000,000 dollars on their motor cars each year, according to the estimates of the Bureau of Industrial Technology, which has been conducting a national survey of the cost of America's 20,000,000 automobiles. The average yearly production is 4,000,000 motor cars a year. The Bureau estimates the average retail value as being 1,000 dollars.

The cost of upkeep of American cars is apparently exceedingly high. The report gives the following aggregates:—

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| Repairs | 2,000,000,000 |
| Depreciation | 2,560,000,000 |
| Petrol and Oil | 1,500,000,000 |
| Tyres | 600,000,000 |
| Taxes | 625,000,000 |
| Insurance | 800,000,000 |

In fact, the report concludes, the average upkeep cost for owners during the past year was 700 dollars, only 300 dollars below the average cost of a new car. That the trade shows no signs of slumping is attested by the fact that retail sales for the present season show an increase of from 25 to 30 per cent.

The retail expenditure for cars during the last fiscal year surpassed the annual value of all farm crops.

# RENEWED DRUSE ACTIVITY.

## ATTACK REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

*BEIRUT, Thursday.*

It is announced that numerous bands of Druses made an attack on Kattana, south-west of Damascus, which they surrounded and set on fire. A counter-attack was carried out by four squadrons of cavalry, vigorously supported by airmen, as a result of which the Druses were repulsed, and fled, leaving over a hundred dead on the field.—(Reuter.)

FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

*HAIFA, Thursday.*

Nebk, half-way between Damascus and Homs, a town with a population of about eight thousand, mostly Moslems, has just been occupied by French troops. It had been in rebel hands since the beginning of the revolt—at first under the leadership of Jum-a-Soussaq, who first expelled the officials; secondly, under Hamadan-ebn-Shilhan; thirdly, under the Sheikh of the Bedouin tribe of Annaseer, and, finally, under a wealthy notable of Nebk, who formed a band composed entirely of Nebkites

The rebel forces, mounted and on foot, including reinforcements from the Chuta—the Damascus oasis—consisted of 150 Druses. After cutting the telephone and telegraph wires and burning the poles, they were heavily engaged by the French artillery near Qara, and compelled to withdraw to Nebk, where there was further heavy fighting. The Meharist (Camel) Corps of Palmyra co-operated with the French.

The trench fortifications of the rebels indicated technical leadership. The rebels' plan of defence is attributed to Captain Fawzi Qawuqui, who had long served with the French, and then deserted and joined the rebels. The losses are reported to be considerable, mostly on the French side. Several houses at Qara and Nebk were pillaged, the dwellings of the rebel leaders were burned, and some of the captured rebels were court-martialled and shot. Other villages of the Jebel Qalamoun are in rebel hands, and further operations will be required to subdue the area.

Rebels are reported to have attacked Kattana, the headquarters of the Wadi-el-Ajam, burned the Government House, killed the Commandant of Gendarmerie, captured gendarmes, and then left for an unknown destination. Rebel attacks on Damascus have lately been more daring. Four days ago rebels attacked Salihiyen in broad daylight, smashing some tramcars.—(Per Press Association Copyright.)

# BRITAIN'S BEET PROSPECTS

## ACREAGE DOUBLED.

A report showing that the sugar beet industry in Great Britain has been firmly established and seems to have a bright future before it was submitted by Mr. George H. Roberts, P.C., the Chairman of the Committee of Management, at the eleventh annual meeting of the British Sugar Beet Society, Ltd., at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland avenue, London, yesterday.

Mr. Roberts pointed out that the number of beet sugar factories in existence in Great Britain had increased from three to ten by the close of 1925, and would probably be added to by another six before this year was out. The acreage last year—54,750 acres—more than doubled that of the preceding year, and the estimates formed, as to the extent of the acreage this year, were 128,500 acres, again considerably more than double that of last year.

The Mason Challenge Cup, for the best beet crop from not less than five acres in 1925, was presented to Mr. Phillip Last, a Suffolk grower for the Cantley factory, whose crop showed an average yield of 17.95 tons per acre, with an average sugar content of 17.9 per cent.

Viscount Ullswater, who was re-elected President of the Society, presided at a subsequent luncheon, at which Mr. Walter Guinness, M.P., Minister of Agriculture, one of the principal guests, in proposing "The British Sugar Beet Industry," said that he was delighted to hear that the four Anglo-Dutch factories had got contracts for 56,000 acres next summer, which was equivalent to the whole amount of the sugar beet acreage dealt with by the nine factories in operation last year. They were told by opponents of the industry that at the end of nine years it was doomed. He did not think that they would take that gloomy view if they looked at Belgium, where they were carrying on without State help.

# LEIPZIG FAIR HUMOUR.

## INCAPACITATED POLICEMEN.

*BERLIN, Thursday.*

The fact that between 300 and 400 Leipzig policemen fell ill on the day that President von Hindenburg visited Leipzig Fair was revealed to-day by the Saxon Minister of the Interior in the Diet.

The Minister stated that some food which the men had eaten had been examined by analysts, and it had been found that a strong purgative had been mixed with it, the result being that the policemen had been unable to carry out their duties when the President arrived.

He added that the Public Prosecutor was looking into the affair to see whether there were any political motives behind it.

# £5,000 FOR SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL.

## READY RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Shakespeare Memorial Fund, for which the Prime Minister, Mr. Thomas Hardy, the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald appealed yesterday, already exceeds £5,000

Among the contributions received yesterday were £1,000 from Mr. Archibald Flower, Chairman of the Governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre; £1,000 from the *Daily Telegraph*; £500 from Sir Oswald and Lady Stoll; £500 from Sir Berry Jackson; 100 guineas from Mr. Bernard Shaw, and many other amounts from a guinea to £100.

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2.)

# UPKEEP OF THE ROADS.

## SENATE'S VIEW OF THE PROBLEM.

## NATIONAL CHARGE.

## CHANGES IN MOTOR TAX WANTED.

## MINISTRY WITHOUT A POLICY.

THE Free State Senate yesterday passed a resolution recording its opinion that the maintenance of main and trunk roads ought to be made a national charge.

"For that purpose," the resolution added, "an equitable system of road motor taxation, based on the usage by such vehicles of the public roads, and having due regard to the damage caused thereto by vehicles of exceptional weight and carrying capacity, should be established."

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. S. Burke) evaded the issue which the resolution raised. He asserted that the question of road maintenance was more a matter for the Ministry of Finance than for his Department.

He confessed that he had "great sympathy with the idea of capitalising the road fund," but gave no hint that the Government intended to take action in that direction or any other direction in order to obtain the money needed for a proper road policy.

"In the circumstances," he said, "all that we can do is to carry on as best we can with the funds at our disposal." He added that motor cars paid their way "to a large extent," and that but for the fact that the motor tax had been increased "we would have had no roads able to stand modern traffic at all."

# NEW RESOLUTION.

## LORD GLENAVY'S SUGGESTION.

Motions by Mr. Thomas Toal, Mr. J. T. O'Farrell, and Sir John Keane about the maintenance of roads were on the Free State Senate's Order Paper yesterday. The discussion on Mr. Toal's resolution was opened on Wednesday, and was about to be resumed yesterday when the Chairman (Lord Glenavy) said that if the movers approved he would amalgamate the substance of the motions as follows:—

"That, in the opinion of the Senate, the upkeep and maintenance of the main roads and trunk roads of Saorstat Eireann should be made a national charge, and that for that purpose an equitable system of road motor taxation based on the usage by such vehicles of the public roads, and having due regard to the damage caused thereto by vehicles of exceptional weight and carrying capacity should be established."

The suggestion was agreed to.

#### ON OTHER SHOULDERS.

Mr. Westropp Bennett supported the motion. He recalled that under the Local Government Act of 1898 the cost of maintaining the roads was borne by the landlords and tenants. Now the burden was to be borne by the small newly-created proprietors. The character of the roads was completely changed since that period. At the former period the county cess was about 10d. in the £. In the County Limerick at present the rate was nearly 4s. in the £.

He agreed that the roads should be maintained, but it should be the duty of statesmen to allocate the cost to the people who really used the roads—the owners of heavy motor vehicles. Those vehicles were to be seen hurrying over the roads to display their owners' goods in various parts of the community. Were the roads to be maintained for those people? The time had come when the farmers should not be asked to bear the cost of maintenance any longer. Equity required that they should be relieved of the enormous burden of road maintenance; their ability to pay was admitted on every side to be practically non-existent.

The danger was that if a change was not adopted, the roads would go out of repair, and would no longer be fit for traffic. He held that the motor-owners should take out insurance policies for third-party risks. If the drivers injured pedestrians or cattle the injured parties had no redress. He would, therefore, ask the Government that provision should be made, whereby people who suffered injury in that way should be compensated. It was necessary in the interests of efficiency that the motion should be adopted, and that the roads should henceforth be a national charge.

#### ONLY ADEQUATE SOLUTION.

Mr. Dowdall said that the Government could keep only the main roads and the trunk roads in repair. Most of the roads could not be made good unless they were to a large extent reconstructed. Sir John Keane's suggestion to ear-mark the taxation of motor cars and capitalise the fund so collected for that purpose was the only adequate way of dealing with the problem. A motor car carelessly driven wrought more damage to the roads than anything else. He would have compulsory insurance, and make it a condition of every policy that at least £5 or £10 of the cost should be borne by the driver of the car. That would tend to make him more careful.

Mr. J. T. O'Farrell (Labour) said that, while the roads in many districts were rapidly deteriorating, the cost of their maintenance was mounting up at an alarming rate. It was, in his opinion, desirable that they should first consider the regulation of the highways before embarking upon a huge national and capital scheme of expenditure for road construction and maintenance. Subsidies to railways and such forms of transport had always been stubbornly resisted, yet they were every day heavily subsidising a rival form of transport—(hear, hear)—and that form of transport by road was without any control at all.

#### ELEMENTARY JUSTICE.

It was only elementary justice that if the new form of transport was to be subsidised in this way the people from whom the traffic was being taken should be free from payment for that subsidy. In 1924-25 the Great Southern Railway paid £139,000 in taxes. The Great Northern Company paid £65,000 per annum, and they were paying those rates so that their competitors might the more easily steal away their traffic.

The low charges upon motors had not brought about the reduced cost of living; motor traffic had, instead, made the roads unsafe and unpleasant for those who did not own cars and had taken a lamentable toll of human life. Many drivers of passenger buses were "highway outlaws," with no regard for traffic regulations. Once they got clear of the towns they travelled at any rate up to thirty miles an hour.

"Make every person pay for the roads in accordance with the use he makes of them and the damage done," said Senator O'Farrell. "Consideration will have to be given to the question of vehicles of exceptional weight."

Such vehicles, no matter how heavy the tax, would do more damage than the tax would pay for if they were not prohibited until the roads were fit to bear them.

He did not want to retard progress, but he believed that, if more progress was to be made, some central co-ordinating authority would have to be established to make transport services work in a co-operative way rather than for one another's elimination.

#### MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

He had already advocated the setting up of a Ministry of Transport, and with such a Ministry they could in time dispense with the Ministry for Posts and Telegraphs. Its objects would be the co-ordination of the various forms of transport—making lorries feed the railways and *vice versâ*, and working the posts and telegraph services in co-operation with the railways. In sparsely populated districts they could make the railway stations

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# LISTENING-IN ON AN IRISH TRAIN.

## NOVEL EXPERIENCE IN GUARD'S VAN.

Anybody who might have happened to be travelling in the guard's van on the 5 p.m. train from Dublin to Cork yesterday would have had a novel experience. He would have listened for the first time in Irish history to a wireless broadcasting programme in a moving train.

The experiment was carried out by Mr. W. D. Hogan, that indefatigable pioneer of radio research, who, by permission of Mr. M. F. Keogh, general manager of the Great Southern Railways, installed a seven-valve "super het." receiving set in the guard's van, and by means of an indoor frame aerial succeeded in tuning in to most of the broadcasting stations in the British Isles.

#### LOOKING AHEAD.

The time is coming when the passenger from Dublin to Cork, Galway or Belfast will be able to enjoy concerts in Paris and Dublin, and to supplement the information gleaned from his bookstall literature by the latest news bulletins from London and New York. But the time is not yet.

Telegraphing from Cork last night, Mr. Hogan describes for us the progress of his experiment. "After leaving Kingsbridge," he says, "I could get nothing but Morse signals from the telegraph wires running parallel with the permanent way; but having passed Clondalkin I picked up a 'Children's Hour,' which came in with remarkable clearness. I was using headphones only, and at six p.m. heard the London announcer apologising for the inability of Mr. de Groot to broadcast his Piccadilly Orchestra. From time to time I put on the loud speaker in order to intensify interference, and found that up to eight o'clock I could get Daventry almost perfectly, although the train was dashing along at a terrific speed.

#### A PHENOMENON.

"When I tuned-in to low-power stations, such as London and Manchester, reception was impeded considerably by interference from the dynamo on the railway coach; but this made virtually no difference to the signals from Dublin and Daventry, which were excellent. The relayed programme from Waterford of Mendelssohn's 'St. Paul' came through with astonishing purity, and was highly enjoyable.

"Strangely enough, although reception generally was good, I found that at Limerick Junction and at Mallow there was a remarkable fading on all stations to which I tuned-in. Possibly this phenomenon was due to the large amount of metal at the railway stations.

#### TUNING-IN DIFFICULTY.

"On the whole, I am convinced that reception would be much better with headphones in an ordinary passenger coach. The size and emptiness of the guard's van tend to magnify the noises made by the train, and to make tuning-in rather difficult, but in the comfort and comparative quiet of a first class carriage little difficulty should be experienced even in getting the low-powered station.

"I was particularly anxious to hear what would happen while we were passing through the Cork tunnel, but, unfortunately, the Daventry relay of Birmingham, on which I was depending, came to an end just before we entered it, and the Time Signal did not come through until the train pulled up at the Glanmire Terminus.

#### A SATISFACTORY EXPERIMENT.

"The noise of the trains undoubtedly will prevent satisfactory reception for some time to come, but that will be got over in due course, and I am completely satisfied with the results of my experiment."

Mr. Hogan expressed his keen appreciation of the courtesy of the railway officials, who gave him every possible facility in his work.

# FATAL FALL DURING A RACE.

## RIDER'S DEATH IN HOSPITAL.

Mr. Raymond Hill, farmer, Northallerton, owner and rider of his horse in the last event at Hurworth Hunt Point-to-Point races held near Northallerton yesterday, was thrown from his horse at the last jump. He was assisted on to its back again, and went on to win by a length.

He immediately collapsed, and was removed to Northallerton Hospital, where he died last night. He was aged about thirty.

# ALL-ROUND "CUT" IN RAIL STAFF'S PAY?

## IRISH WAGES BOARD TO CONSIDER PROPOSALS.

A meeting of the Irish Railway Wages Board, of which Mr. Justice Wylie is the Chairman, will be held in Dublin on April 21st next to consider the proposals of the railway companies for an all-round reduction in the wages and salaries of their staffs. The demand for a reduction affects the railway workers—clerical and operative grades—of all Ireland.

A fortnight ago the proposals were considered by the Central Wages Board, which consists of seven representatives of the companies and seven members of the railway trades' unions. The basis of agreement, however, was not reached, and the matter has been referred to the Irish Railway Wages Board, which, though it is the final Court of Appeal in the machinery of negotiation set up by both sides, has no binding effect in regard to its findings.

#### CONSTITUTION OF BOARD.

In addition to the Chairman, Mr. Justice Wylie, the Board is composed of a representative of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce and one of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, two members of the Irish Trades Union Congress, six representatives of the companies, and six representatives of the railway trade unions.

The session of the Irish Railway Wages Board will probably last two or three days. There are a number of matters on the agenda as well as the big question of wages and salaries.

The companies' proposals include reductions in wages ranging from 4s. to 5s. 9d. for traffic grades operatives, and an additional 5 per cent. reduction of the wages remaining after these "cuts" have been put into effect; a flat reduction in the salaries and wages of stationmasters, clerks, and supervisors, engine drivers, firemen and cleaners.

#### MOTOR COMPETITION.

The parlous position of the railways in all parts of the country, trade depression, and the growing volume of motor competition is the basis upon which the companies demand is made, and the workers state that reductions equivalent to 25s. a week all round have already been made.

The decision of the Railway Wages Board will probably be announced immediately after the proposals are considered.

# CANTON AND THE BOYCOTT.

## PROPOSED NEGOTIATIONS

FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

*HONG KONG, Thursday.*

According to advices from Canton, the military *coup* at the end of last week was just in time to break up an extensive extremist plot to seize the Government and prevent the settlement of the boycott. It is officially announced that the Canton Government has addressed a letter to the Hong Kong Government, stating that it is prepared to appoint three officials to negotiate with a similar delegation from the Hong Kong Government for a settlement of the boycott. The Hong Kong Government has replied, accepting the proposal, but no date has yet been fixed for the beginning of the negotiations. This represents a modification of the attitude of Canton, which had hitherto insisted that Hong Kong must negotiate with the strikers direct.

In making this announcement at the annual meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce, the Governor expressed his pleasure at the signs of a growing movement in Canton against Bolshevism and the Strike Committee. The outlook was, therefore, more hopeful than it has been since June. The Governor appealed for concord between the British and Chinese, in order to break down the barriers hitherto dividing the communities.—(Per Press Association, copyright.)

# THE FREE STATE CENSUS.

## VALUABLE RESULTS EXPECTED.

## REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S VIEWS.

## NO QUESTIONS ABOUT ILLITERACY.

Much information concerning the forthcoming Census in the Irish Free State was given by Sir William J. Thompson, the Registrar-General, in the course of a paper which he read last night in Dublin before the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland.

While some queries which were asked in the last Census are being eliminated, others have been introduced in order to make the information as full and complete as possible. Illiteracy, it appears, has so diminished that it is considered unnecessary at present to put the questions regarding education which were asked in the last Census.

Mr. Gordon Campbell, Secretary to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, said that it was hoped to have a census of production and agriculture next year.

# IRELAND'S FIRST CENSUS.

## A POPULATION OF A MILLION.

Sir William Thompson at the outset referred to the first noteworthy attempt to ascertain the population of Ireland made 254 years ago by Sir William Petty, the founder of the Lansdowne family. His estimate of the population of Ireland was 1,100,000. This was made on an average of five to six persons to each family, the number of families being reckoned as about 200,000. These 200,000 families were again divided into those having no fixed hearths, 160,000; those having but one chimney, 24,000; those having more than one chimney, 16,000.

Another estimate of his was that of "smoaks" or "chimneys," 250,000. Of that number, single "smoaked" houses constituted 164,000. Those houses having more than one chimney had an average of about four chimneys per house and numbered 66,000. Dublin Castle had then 125 chimneys; the Earl of Meath's house in Dublin, 27. Besides, there were in Dublin 164 houses having an average of about ten chimneys each. From the number of "smoaks" in each house an attempt was made to value the house; those houses having but one were not valued.

He further made an interesting estimate that in nature there was one in every 500 of the population either blind, lame, or under "an incurable impotence," and that the number of children under seven years was about one-fourth of the population. Even at present, Sir William Thompson said, there is no means of forming anything like an accurate estimate of the number suffering from disease and unable to work, and according to the last Census the proportion of children seven years and under to the total population was one in seven.

In 1821 the population was 6,801,827, and in 1841 it had increased to 8,196,597, the highest figure ever recorded in Ireland. Ten years later it had fallen to 6,574,278, a decrease of almost 20 per cent., due to the effects of the famine years commencing in 1845 and to emigration.

#### QUERIES DROPPED.

Turning to the coming Census, Sir William Thompson mentioned that a special committee of the Statistical Society and a number of professors had co-operated in making suggestions to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, which will conduct the Census to be taken on Sunday, 18th April.

Every avenue had been explored, he said, so that any information required would be useful to the State, and, so far as practicable, be comparable to that of former censuses. Two queries asked in 1911 were eliminated in the 1926 census form—namely, education, and disability in the deaf, dumb and blind. "State whether you can read or can read only or cannot read" was the query asked in 1911. Most children of ordinary education could answer in the affirmative, and it was only those advanced in years who answered in the negative. Illiterate people had been diminishing in numbers for the past three or four censuses, and the query was considered less useful than any of the questions now appearing on Form A.

The disability question was also rejected as the information gleaned under this head in the past was considered to be unreliable. Parents did not wish to put in writing any infirmity amongst the family; with natural parental love they were hoping that the children would get better. At the last census, for example, there were more than three times the number of deaths recorded from tuberculosis than the number returned as suffering from the disease—namely, 9,623 and 3,037. In other countries such a question was rarely asked.

#### PARTICULARS AS TO MARRIAGE.

In this year's form the query under "particulars as to marriage" in 1911 had been amplified to cover orphanhood and dependency. From those queries valuable information would be acquired for the consideration of such question as the family wages and provision for widows and orphans.

With the Irish language particular care would be taken; the question was given much greater prominence than formerly, and had been amplified. The "rank, profession, or occupation" column had also been enlarged.

From column "K" it was expected that definite information would be forthcoming as regards personal occupation in agriculture, trade, manufacture, material worked in, articles made (distinguishing between makers and dealers), and with unemployment. Column "I." would distinguish the number of employers from those working on their own account and from the number of those employed. Its principal purpose was to ascertain the number filling occupations in each industry and service. Agriculture being the staple industry, a question would be asked as to the acreage of each holding.

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE CENSUS.

Having mentioned that the Census forms will be distributed by the Civic Guard a few days before Sunday, 18th April, and collected by them on the following day, Sir William Thompson announced that it was proposed to get in touch immediately with the Press, organisations of employers and employés, with clergymen, lawyers, doctors, Peace Commissioners, Chairmen of public boards, and leading citizens, in order that as much publicity as possible might be given to the Census. School children will also be instructed as to how the forms should be filled. The classification of counties and population from the completed forms will be done by machinery.

In conclusion, Sir William Thompson spoke of the importance of the 1926 Census, particularly since one has not been taken since 1911. "Since then," he said, "big upheavals as regards population, social and economic conditions have occurred. From a vital statistic point of view, the population figure urgently wants revision. Every effort has been made to make as accurate an estimate of the population as the materials at hand would allow, and we are hopeful that the estimates will not be far short of correct. Even in normal conditions 15 years is too long a period without a Census, and under present Free State conditions just mentioned this urgency is necessarily greater. In addition to the population, information is required under other headings, and there is no doubt but that the two queries under personal occupation and employment will result in information which will be of the utmost value and a material asset.

"It is hoped that the final publication will be as comprehensive as possible from every point of view, and nothing will be left undone to attain this object."

#### VALUE OF STATISTICS.

Mr. Gordon Campbell, Secretary to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, declared that statistics had been underrated in this country, if not actually despised. Americans, he said, attached great importance to them, and there could be no doubt that they were the best instruments that they could employ in securing facts and figures of national interest. They ought to know the relation of

Continued on Page 8, Column 8.

# LATE NEWS

## ELECTRICITY BILL IN THE COMMONS.

## CLEARING THE AIR.

*The Times* Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—In order to meet the criticism of some of the Conservative members, who contend that they have not yet had the Electricity Bill explained to them, Sir Douglas Hogg, the Attorney-General, and Colonel Ashley, the Minister of Transport, who will be in charge of the bill in Committee, attended last night a meeting of the Trade and Industry Committee of the party, to which all Conservative members had been invited. Sir Shirley Benn presided over the gathering of at least 150 members of the party.

It was the general feeling after the meeting that the Attorney-General's lucid exposition of the bill had done much to clear the air, and the Government do not anticipate that many of their supporters will go into the division lobby against the second reading.

In the meantime five more Unionist members—Mr. George Harvey, Sir Vansittart Bowater, Major Ainsworth, Major G. F. Davies and Colonel Applin—making 33 in all, have put their names to the unofficial motion for rejection which stands on the paper, but which cannot be moved, as the Labour amendment will take precedence.

# INDIA'S FUTURE.

## FAREWELL SPEECH BY LORD READING.

*DELHI, Thursday.*

Lord Reading, addressing both Houses of the Legislature this morning, and bidding a regretful farewell, said that it might, and be hoped it would be, chronicled by the historian, that during the last five years during which he held the position of Viceroy the foundation of responsible self-governing in India was well and truly laid.

Alluding to the reforms, which initiated a new departure in the relations between England and India, he said that although he had been associated with five Prime Ministers and four Secretaries of State for India, there had at no time been any change in the main stream of the policy laid down.

The goal of British policy remained to-day subject to the fulfilment of the essential conditions by India, what it was when he assumed office—that was, the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.

Lord Reading said that no useful purpose would be served by disguising from themselves that there were inherent difficulties in adapting British democratic institutions to Indian conditions. These must be confronted by India and her political leaders. The essential principle underlying British institutions was based on a fundamental unity of sentiment, and on a general desire in issues of cardinal importance to waive claims of individual or sectional advantage, for the benefit of the common weal. Communal differences in India had their roots deeply entrenched, but he hoped that Indian patriotism and Indian intellect would help to find a solution.

Continuing, His Excellency said:—"I am not for one moment suggesting that the Constitution in its present form is perfect, and that it will not require revision and amendment and adaptation to conditions in the new development. This will form the subject of a great and momentous inquiry at a later date.

"Unfortunately, the years immediately following the introduction of the reforms could hardly have been more unfavourable to their growth. A period of unsettlement of a far-reaching character such as that which there is at the moment no more interesting or curious institution in Limerick. It is here that the sturdy Teuton folk foregather of mornings to direct and control the day's activities at Ardnacrusha, Parteen, Longpavement and elsewhere.

One's first instinct on entering the barrack yard is to inquire of the nearest sentry the whereabouts of the Officer Commanding. There is not, of course, any sentry, nor is there any uniformed "O.C.," and the illusion of Army General Headquarters is temporarily dispelled. Even if his knowledge of English be ever so limited, every member of Arch Stand Barracks, for all that, is familiar with the name "Opitz" when repeated twice, and so one is directed with all speed to the office on the second floor. On the way

There is the discordant melody of innumerable syrens, with, nevertheless, a message of cheer to the thousand odd and tired workers who labour hereabouts. There is a general resumption of coats, and a disorderly march to the hutments. One finds time to wonder at the quiet but efficient organisation of the meal hour, as well as the general cleanliness and apparently thorough sanitation of the workers' quarters. There is a Camp Commandant, whose duty it is to enforce a certain discipline and to act as a *liaison* officer between the men and their employers. From this gentleman I learnt that the workers give very little trouble, and that they are as orderly and quiet as one could expect in the case of so large a body of men. They are given plain wholesome food and, as perhaps not all might think, enough of it.

The life of the average worker in the encampment is lived on very much the same lines as that of a soldier in training, but without the irksome restrictions which gives the uniformed man his "stripes." There are also facilities for recreation, and recently there was the formation of hurling and football teams, which have been affiliated with the G.A.A., and are to be known as the "Shannon Schemers."

**TWO QUESTIONS ANSWERED.**

Whatever may be said of the "new era" which has dawned for Ireland at Ardnacrusha, there can be no doubt Messrs. Siemens-Schuckert are giving the natives of Limerick city and county an opportunity of spending a few hours "pleasantly and profitably" on Sundays and half holidays. Recently an omnibus service to Parteen-Clonlara, and elsewhere has been inaugurated, and there is an unending stream of sightseers to the temporary power station (now in existence and operation) and its environs. Thus may a few hours be spent in pleasant speculation as to the width, depth, and use of the head and tail races, the size of the entire undertaking, and finally, perhaps, the number of houses that still remain to be bought or rented by the German Colony in Limerick.

Before leaving Limarick I asked two questions, the first of a burly and unusually genial gentleman from Hamburg, and the second of an unhappy and furtive-looking son of Erin.

"Finish in three years?" echoed the first. "With German workers, why, yes, but," with a gesture of despair, "with Irish workers, maybe five, ten, one hundred years!" Hurrying away from this shameless exaggeration of the one interrogated, there was time to gain the ear of the unhappy one.

"I am not happy," he admitted, "and I won't be until the numerical strength of the present German staff is reduced by half. There are too many, and too few of them—the technicians that would warrant their sojourn here."

Meanwhile, the Shannon scheme goes merrily on, and Limerick still awaits the arrival of the ceremonial trowel and the hand of the President to wield it.

## ATHLONE BARRACKS SHOOTING.

### SOLDIER SENT FOR TRIAL.

Private Francis Brett was returned for trial at Athlone yesterday, charged with the attempted murder of Corporal James W. Jones at Custume Barracks, Athlone, on the 17th inst. (St. Patrick's Day).

Private Hubert M. Lynn said that the shooting took place in a lavatory. Brett was about three paces away from Corporal Jones when he fired his shot. The revolver was pointed deliberately at the corporal.

Private Joseph Maloney said that after the shot was fired the accused, who had a long Webley revolver in his hand, ran in his direction and collided with him. He said to the witness: "I am after shooting Corporal Jones, and if you try to stop me I will shoot you also." The witness let him go, and then saw Corporal Jones staggering from the lavatory.

Lieutenant Cowan said that after the shooting he went to the billet-room and saw a shot protruding from under a bed. He said: "Throw out your revolver, Brett, or I will fire." The revolver was pushed out from under the bed, and the witness and others then pulled out the accused.

One of the rounds in Brett's revolver had been fired. Another cartridge had misfired.

## MOTHERS' UNION.

### DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH ON THE DUTY OF PARENTS.

Under the auspices of the Mothers' Union, a special Service for fathers, mothers and teachers was held in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, last night. There was a large congregation. The hymns selected were, "For the beauty of the Earth" and "Gracious Saviour Who didst honour," and the anthem was "Jesu, Word of God Incarnate." Mr. T. H. Weaving was at the organ, and the singing was excellent.

Special prayers were offered for parents, teachers, Children and the Mothers' Union.

The Dean of Christ Church Cathedral preached from the text, "Stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free" (Galations chap. v., verse 1). He said that they heard a great deal about liberty in these days People often talked about their rights, and it was well for them to consider what liberty meant. Liberty was defined as "being able to act without hindrance, according to the true law of life." They observed limitations there. A great many people—particularly young people—said that they would do what they liked; they would not be bound by law. They did not see that that was licence, and not liberty, that they were claiming for themselves, and they were not following out the true law of liberty. If they were to have liberty, they should follow the true law of their lives. They were made in the image of God and redeemed by His Son, Who took their flesh upon Him, through His mother—the Virgin Mary—and that should govern all their lives: they were Christians.

They should honour God with their bodies in all their occupations, in the commonest acts of daily life. They were to do all for the glory of God and in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. They should love God with all their hearts and minds and souls and strength. Children could only learn to love God through what they saw in their parents. How did they get the love of God in their hearts? They got it through His incarnate Son, and they should teach their children to love the Saviour, Who Himself was a little child, born of a woman. They should teach their children to love God with all their hearts and souls and minds. They should teach them that their bodies were temples of the Holy Ghost; that they were sacred, and should be used to God's honour and glory in every respect.

It was the bounden duty of parents to give lovingly, and as best they could, knowledge to their sons and daughters. It was a terrible thing to let boys and girls go out into the world, ignorant of teaching from their parents, of what they would certainly get from others, and from a different standpoint. Children should also be taught to love God with their minds; let them love all that was good and pure and beautiful, and they would scorn to read some of the trash that was to be had at present. Discussing evil literature and the publication of divorce and other cases in certain Sunday newspapers, the Dean said that he was glad that there was a measure before the Imperial Parliament to prevent such papers from publishing column upon column of such matter. A person could not touch pitch without getting soiled. In this country public opinion should strengthen the hands of the Legislature in social reform matters, such as those dealing with intemperance, evil literature and gambling.

This was the jubilee year of the Mothers' Union. Founded in a simple way, it had grown to enormous proportions; but, in order to succeed, it should have co-operation between fathers, mothers and teachers. It was their glorious privilege to train children for the service of God, and to love their country and Empire.

Prevention or Cure of
SORE THROAT
COLD IN THE HEAD, INFLUENZA.
Gargle with a few drops of
CONDY'S FLUID
in a tumbler of Warm Water (see directions on bottle) and sniff up the nostrils out of the palm of the hand.
Ordered by Medical Officers of Health.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
CONDY'S FLUID Co., Goswell Road, London.

## THE MATTEOTTI TRIAL.

### CENSORSHIP IN ROME.

### "FRIENDLY ADVICE" TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

*CHIETI, Via LUGANO (to escape the censorship), Thursday.*

The trial of Dumini and his companions for the murder of the Socialist, Deputy Matteotti, which concluded yesterday at Chieti, destroyed any illusions that might have remained among foreign correspondents in Italy regarding the censorship. Despite statements of the Foreign Office that no censorship of telegrams exists, and that foreign journalists are at liberty to send what they wish, warnings were conveyed to various correspondents whose papers are known to oppose Mussolini's foreign policies that they would do well to confine themselves to quotations of evidence and cross-questioning, and to avoid comment. This warning, given in a friendly way, had teeth.

For further protection against accidents, plain-clothes men and detectives were assigned to guard foreign newspapermen in Chieti, not even excepting the Secretary of the Foreign Press Association. Telegrams filed from Rome detailing the day to day events of the trial were held by the Censor on some occasions as long as four hours, and friendly advice was given that certain sentences must be changed or they would be struck out.

Despite that fact it was possible through close reporting of the evidence to show the world how the trial was not a criminal prosecution of men accused of murdering a Socialist Deputy, but the trial of the dead man himself, for treason. Hearsay and rumour were admitted as evidence, and notwithstanding the efforts of President Danza to preserve the outward appearance of a fair trial, statements crept into the court records which would have been barried in any other court of justice. Questions were permitted to be asked and answered that had no place in the record of any trial.

**MATTEOTTI'S EARLY CAREER.**

The Secretary of the Fascisti Party, and close friend of Signor Mussolini—Signor Farinacci, who was chief of the defending attorneys—conducted the cross-examinations in a way that brought out Matteotti's early career in damning manner. To his questions regarding Matteotti's activities, witnesses were prmitted to answer "It was rumoured" or "The papers reported it."

In developing his thesis that Matteotti was responsible for the death of Bonservizi, and was involved in a plot against the life of Mussolini, Signor Farinacci obtained admission into the records of answers unsupported by any proof. President Danza on one occasion told Dumini that his own belief could not be considered as proof by the Court, but the jury which heard Dumini's pleading was pretty well convinced that he spoke the truth.

One witness—a school trustee of Rovigo—was asked by Farinacci whether, during the period of Matteotti's leadership of the Socialists in the district, fires and murders were not more prevalent than ever before in that section. The President passed an affirmative answer, with the comment that Matteotti was not the only leader in the district, to which the witness replied that he was the most important.

The whole Matteotti trial was a travesty of justice. There was virtually no attempt to make it a criminal proceeding; it was purely a political trial of Matteotti and his associates and the Aventine opposition.

## BROADCASTING.

### TO-DAY.

**DUBLIN (2RN)—397 Metres.**

**7.30 p.m.**—Talk, Mr. F. E. Stephens, B.A., "The Dawn of Civilisation in Europe." **7.45**—Station Orchestra. **8.0**—London Relay. "Our Crowded Hour of Glorious Life" (an Unannounced Programme). "The Student Prince." **9.15**—Songs, Mr. William Lindsay (bass). "The Windmill" (Nelson). "Irishmen All" (H. Rooney). "To a Miniature." **9.25**—Songs, Miss Elly Murnaghan (soprano). "Madrigal." "Gems," and "Berceuse" (Ghaminade). **9.35**—Station Orchestra. **9.45**—Minerva Male Vocal Quartette—Messrs. R. Dawson, J. Dinsmore, J. Price, and R. W. Cobbe: "Annie Laurie" (Josef Canton). "Earth and Heaven are Hushed in Slumber"; (F. Otto); "The Goslings" (F. Bridge). "When Evening's Twilight" (Hatton). **10.0**—Weather Forecast. **10.1**—Violin Solos, Miss Terry O'Connor: "Prelude and Allegro" (Pugnani). "Romance et Bolero" (Daquin). "Little Brother of Mr. Pan": "The Wind that Shakes the Barley." "Flowers of Donnybrook," (arr. Larchet) (Pigott). "Rondino" on a Theme by Beethoven (Kreisler). **10.15**—Gaelic Songs. Una Ni Lochlainn; "Coinnleach Glas an Fogmuair." "Cronan na Banaltra." **10.25**—Station Orchestra. "Those Bells."

**BELFAST (2BE)—440 Metres.**

**11.30-12.30**—Gramophone Records. **3.0-3.30**—School Transmission:—Mlle. Heritier, Le Poète et la Mouche (Alfred de Musset); Arthur Malcolm, English Verse Reading. **4.0**—Topics. **4.15**—Haydn: The Station Orchestra: Overture. "Lisois Diabitras"; Symphony, No. 101, in D Major: Allegro; Andante; Finale; Vivace. **4.45**—Dance Music: The Station Dance Band. **5.15**—Children. **6.0**—From London. **7.40**—Capt. J. P. Rice, B.sc., M.R.C.V.S., of the Ministry of Agriculture (N.I.), "Tuberculosis." **8.0**—From London. **10.30**—Dance Music: Jack Hylton's Florida Band, relayed from The Motor Revel at the Carlton Ballroom. **12.0**—Close down.

**LONDON (2LO)—365 Metres.**

**1.0-2.0**—Time Signal from Greenwich; Music. **3.45**—Concert by the People's Concert Society, Programme of Music by Contemporary English Composers. **4.45**—La Rosa (soprano), Marie Saleonne (sifflusse). **5.15**—Children. **6.0**—Dance Music. Disabitra"; Symphony, No. 101, in D Major: Allegro; Andante; Finale; Vivace. **4.45**—Dance Music: The Station Dance Band. **5.15**—Children. **6.0**—From London. **7.40**—Capt. J. P. Rice, B.sc., M.R.C.V.S., of the Ministry of Agriculture (N.I.), "Tuberculosis." **8.0**—From London. **10.30**—Dance Music: Jack Hylton's Florida Band, relayed from The Motor Revel at the Carlton Ballroom. **12.0**—Close down.

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**DAVENTRY (5XX)—1,600 Metres.**

**12.30** a.m.—Time Signal and Weather Forecast. **11.0-1.0**—The Radio Quartet and Georgina Tanner (soprano). Frederick Gregory (baritone). Anita Harrison (piano). **1.0. 2.0. 3.45-10.35**—From London. **10.25** (approx.)—Shipping Forecast. **10.30-12.0**—From London.

**BOURNEMOUTH (6BM)—386 Metres.**

**11.30-12.0**—Pianoforte Recital. **4.0**—Orchestra. **5.0**—Music. **5.15**—Children. **6.0**—From London. **7.40**—Lord Montagu of Beaulieu: "The New Forest and its Old Woods. **8.0**—Grand Opera: Favourite Melodies and Chorimes. The Station Chorus, The Wireless Orchestra. **8.42**—From London. **9.12**—The Orchestra and Chorus. **9.45**—Winifred Ascott (soprano). The Chorus, and Orchestra. **10.0-11.0**—From London.

## COMPULSORY IRISH.

### OPINIONS IN LONGFORD.

When the Longford County Council discussed the subject of compulsory Irish yesterday, one of the members stated that the whole country was against it.

Mr. Robert Belton said that he saw by the Press that the Government contemplated providing seven colleges for Irish in the Free State, and giving a grant towards the project of £151,000. Afterwards the colleges would be a burden on the taxpayers of £52,000 a year.

The Chairman (Mr. Garahan)—Will you propose a resolution to go to the Government calling on them not to allocate that extra money for teaching Irish?

Mr. Belton—Yes.

Mr. O'Neill said that he would be sorry to see the Council turning down their own language, and that it would be a cowardly thing for any Irishman to do.

Mr. Belton said that he was as good an Irishman as Mr. O'Neill, and he asked what good was Irish to the people.

Mr. John Belton suggested a resolution of protest against the closing of the National schools for the teachers' courses in Irish.

The Chairman said that if Mr. John Belton persisted in his resolution he would second it, and that Irish be not compulsory.

Mr. John Belton—The whole country is against it.

Mr. Burke proposed, and Mr. Tuite seconded, that the subject be adjourned, and this was unanimously agreed to.

**IRISH IN WESTMEATH.**

Moate Cumann na nGaodheal have requested the Westmeath Technical Committee to devote the funds at present spent on teaching Irish to adults to the granting of scholarships to pupils of the National schools. It was also urged that those scholarships, if granted, should be made tenable in Irish Colleges.

## YESTERDAY IN THE DAIL.

Continued from Page 7, Column 2.

of the times, and new services were being continually imposed on the State.

He believed that in the past two or three years there had been in the country no demand for a reduction of expenditure, but for a reduction of taxation. The demand all along had been for expenditure, and every section of the community had asked for something to be done. If they wanted to get the expenditure reduced there should be "a facing up" of the new services. All the deputies would have to take their part in that, and it ought not to be the position of the Government to take all the responsibility for the turning down of services.

To what extent would a reduction in income tax get down to the small farmer? He was extremely doubtful if it would affect him to any extent at all; for he believed that income tax was one of those things which were not wholly passed on to the people—unlike Customs duty, which passed on to the consumer.

The income tax class and the super-tax paying people had much less money now to play with than they had in pre-war days. That was due to the fact that the taxes were not passed on.

**FARMER WOULD NOT BENEFIT.**

If the Government did reduce income tax by a shilling, while it would benefit many, he did not see how the farmer would benefit by it—he would get precious little of it. If they made certain reductions in beer and spirit duties it would be approximately the same case. It might be very delightful for the farmer to get his porter, if he was inclined to drink it, cheaper, and his whiskey at 3d. a glass less. In regard to most of the taxes existing, unless there was enormous reductions—reductions that there was not the slightest possibility of getting—he believed that the effect would scarcely be felt by the ordinary farmer. The small farmer might benefit by a reduction in tobacco duty, but it was the big farmer with investments who would benefit by a reduction of income tax.

The general economic situation demanded very serious consideration, and much more than a clamouring for a reduction in taxation. Many things were wrong in the country. The distributive charges, and the charges of distributive organisations, were too heavy, while the farmers had not improved their methods as one might expect they would. Creameries flourished one year and the next year they had gone to pieces. There was a state of affairs that would not arise if there was a different standard of interest and of education.

**SUGAR BEET.**

The sugar beet experiment, if all went well, would give very substantial profits to the owners of the factory, but there was an element of risk. If they had a disappointing yield there might be a failure to grow the following year's crop, but all the prospects were that good profits would be made.

For a considerable time money could not be got in the country, and people would not put money into such a factory as that. All classes of the community had got to try and do their best to get themselves going. There was going to be a general competition that new efforts were being made, there must be co-operation, and those of all classes should take part in it.

Mr. Good—Has the Government expressed a desire to co-operate in that direction?

Mr. Blythe—Oh, yes; very frequently.

Mr. Good—I failed to see it.

Mr. Blythe—I am afraid the Deputy does not see very well, then.

Concluding, he said that what was now going on was the old business of depending on the Government to do what people should do for themselves. If they wanted to effect economy, it was not to be done by saying that they would cut off supernumerary and unnecessary staffs.

**UNCONVINCED.**

Mr. Conor Hogan said that he had never heard a more unconvincing speech than that made by the Minister, who ignored the whole case that had been put up and opposed the setting up of a commission of experts.

He suggested that first-class railway fares for Deputies and civil servants were unnecessary, and that the rates of subsistence allowance for officials should be reduced.

Mr. Johnson intervened to say that the Minister for Finance had informed the Public Accounts Committee of reductions made in the rates of travelling and subsistence allowance for civil servants.

Dealing with the cost of the Civic Guard, Mr. Hogan said that parts of the Public Safety Act should be continued until such time as there was visible in many parts of the country a change in the public outlook on crime. It would be the best policy to retain the power to intern without trial persons suspected, but against whom evidence for conviction could not be obtained. It would cost the country less to keep a potential lawbreaker in jail than to pay three or four Civic Guards to keep an eye on him outside.

**THE MAIN QUESTION.**

Mr. Hewat said that throughout the country the public were becoming alive to the fact that they had a vital interest in the matter of budgeting. He hoped that they would feel that they had a very decided interest in the action of deputies when voting away large sums of money. The Minister for Finance had shown that the Government did not recognise that there was anything, from front to back, in the estimates that could be criticised as unnecessary expenditure. That being so, the people generally should recognise that, in the opinion of the Government, a sum of over £23,000,000 was required to provide for the administrative services of the State as it is organised. The question for the people was whether the country was able to pay at such a high rate for the services that they undoubtedly got.

Dealing with the question as to whether people were able to bear the present taxation or not, he said that last year's experience was bad, and of this year's experience it was going to be worse. What was the position of the general trade and industry in the country? It was the consensus of opinion that there was no money in the country, and the reason for that shortage was that the Revenue Commissioners collected not only the taxes but the arrears, and that took from the people money without which they found it very difficult to carry on. There were very few businesses in the country that were not in a difficult position, financial and otherwise. If that was so, the efforts of that House should be in the direction of cutting their coat according to their cloth.

He thought that the Ministry should call a halt in expenditure. The country had been put to the pin of its collar. The Government should recognise that position and let them know what their policy was in connection with taxation.

**ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.**

Sir James Craig said that the Minister had thrown out the suggestion that the deputies should point out where expenditure might be reduced. He had touched on one point—when the estimates were being considered last year—the medical services of the Army. He had pointed out that no Minister could justify an expenditure of £64,888, not including many subsidiary charges, such as light, offices, clothing, etc., on that service. There were only 16,000 men, including officers, in the Army, and the cost of the medical service worked out at £24 per head, which was out of all proportion to what it should be in so small and so young an Army.

He had no hesitation in saying that there was a very distinct way in which a substantial reductions could be made. There was no necessity for the continuance of St. Bricin's Hospital. The only hospital that the Army needed was one in connection with the training of the troops at the Curragh. If one was needed in the city they could subsidise some of the city hospitals. He had no desire to reduce the efficiency of the medical service, but he did say that the employment of a medical officer for every 200 men was unnecessary.

**A "PRESS STUNT."**

Mr. McCullagh asked the House not to be carried away by what he described as "the Press stunt" for economy. It was stated that many soft positions were made for the friends and relatives of members of the Dail——

Mr. Heffernan—That was not stated in this House.

Mr. McCullagh—I did not say it was stated in the House, but it was in the Press campaign.

Mr. Lyons—The Press is right.

The President—It is not, and you know it is not.

Mr. Lyons—It is. Can you prove that there are not many of your friends in positions in the Government? Can you prove that?

The President—I can.

Captain Redmond said that the main question was not so much whethert he expenditure was too great or too little, but what was the taxable capacity of the people. Were they able to bear the present burden?

He put forward three concrete suggestions for the saving of expenditure. In the first place, the Ministry for Fisheries should be abolished as a separate department and put into the department of the Minister for Agriculture. The salaries and expenses of the Ministry were estimated at £25,000, and the actual expenditure on fishing development was £34,000, and there was only £7,000 for loans to fishermen.

President Cosgrave intervened to remind the Deputy that the Minister for Fisheries was an extern Minister who, under the Constitution, could not be removed by the Minister for Finance. The Ministry could be done away with only by the Dail.

Captain Redmond went on to argue that the abolition of a Minister for External Affairs would affect a saving without any great harm done. He did not agree that an army was necessary. In its place there should be set up some sort of a territorial force.

He maintained that the changes of which the Minister for Finance had spoken as a justification for increase in the cost of staffs would be most unjustifiable unnecessary, were sweeping to the last degree, and a gross extravagance. It was, he said, a scandal to dismiss and place on the pension roll 267 clerks of Petty Sessions, men of experience and with knowledge of court routine. He would like to know what the country was paying in pensions for the dismissal of the judges.

**MINISTER'S QUESTION.**

Mr. O'Higgins—What about the R.M.'s?

Captain Redmond said that the R.M.'s were few in number. They were removable magistrates that could be dismissed by the then Government. They were removed and replaced by another set of magistrates, removable at the will of the present Government.

Mr. O'Higgins asked the deputy if he knew how the District Justices could be dismissed. He might inform him that a District Justice could be removed from office only for misconduct, and on the joint certificate of the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General.

Mr. Lyons, criticising the expenditure, suggested that Ministers and deputies, as well as Senators, who could afford it, should sacrifice their salaries, and the Ministers of Fisheries and External Affairs should be abolished.

Messrs. Doyle (Labour) and Corish continued the debate, and Mr. Heffernan replied.

**PRESIDENT AND A "RAMP."**

President Cosgrave said that Deputy Heffernan had made a case for concentration against the proposals of the Government of three opposing parties. He asked one deputy for support, because that deputy thought that expenditure could be slightly reduced. Next he appealed for support to another section, because there was not enough expenditure in the estimates, and to his own party he simply said: "Follow up the economy ramp."

They had heard from Deputy Redmond that the salaries of the Ministers for Fisheries and for External Affairs would be saved by abolition. They would have to retain the Parliamentary secretaries, so he would make the deputy a present of the resulting saving of £1,400. He was afraid that a lot of that sum would have to be discounted by the claim of one of those two Ministers under the Military Service Pensions Act. The net saving under Deputy Redmond's scheme would be £1,000.

In reply to Deputy Sir James Craig's criticism, he said that the cost of the military medical service was large, but one or two medical officers of the Army had to be in almost constant attendance on at least three boards dealing with claims under the Wounds Pensions Act. The same could be said of quite a number of civil servants acting as secretaries to Ministers who were called upon to act on committees. If they were to pay attention to the "ramp" that had been started, the brainless, useless, non-constructive portrayal of the country's administration—it was nothing else—they would come to the conclusion that the country was bankrupt.

**MARYBOROUGH SPEECH.**

Mr. Davin—What about your own speech in Portlaoighise?

President Cosgrave—I am quite prepared to remake that speech and prove it sentence by sentence. I said it is a poor country—never it is a bankrupt country. It would be a bankrupt country if all the people in it were like Deputy Heffernan—bankrupt of intelligence, initiative, and of no use to the country.

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Mr. McKenna—I faced it with the steel. I led the army to victory—not into a quagmire they cannot get out of.

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Mr. McKenna—You will find them all in the *Independent*. (Laughter.)

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President Cosgrave—So the proposal is to have a general election on the head of this ramp?

Mr. McKenna—Exactly.

President Cosgrave—Now we know where we stand. It is office that is wanted—not economic government. It is office that is going to be worse. What was the position of the general trade and industry in the country? It was the consensus of opinion that there was no money in the country, and the reason for that shortage was that the Revenue Commissioners collected not only the taxes but the arrears, and that took from the people money without which they found it very difficult to carry on. There were very few businesses in the country that were not in a difficult position, financial and otherwise. If that was so, the efforts of that House should be in the direction of cutting their coat according to their cloth.

He thought that the Ministry should call a halt in expenditure. The country had been put to the pin of its collar. The Government should recognise that position and let them know what their policy was in connection with taxation.

**ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.**

Sir James Craig said that the Minister had thrown out the suggestion that the deputies should point out where expenditure might be reduced. He had touched on one point—when the estimates were being considered last year—the medical services of the Army. He had pointed out that no Minister could justify an expenditure of £64,888, not including many subsidiary charges, such as light, offices, clothing, etc., on that service. There were only 16,000 men, including officers, in the Army, and the cost of the medical service worked out at £24 per head, which was out of all proportion to what it should be in so small and so young an Army.

He had no hesitation in saying that there was a very distinct way in which a substantial reductions could be made. There was no necessity for the continuance of St. Bricin's Hospital. The only hospital that the Army needed was one in connection with the training of the troops at the Curragh. If one was needed in the city they could subsidise some of the city hospitals. He had no desire to reduce the efficiency of the medical service, but he did say that the employment of a medical officer for every 200 men was unnecessary.

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Mr. Lyons—The Press is right.

The President—It is not, and you know it is not.

Mr. Lyons—It is. Can you prove that there are not many of your friends in positions in the Government? Can you prove that?

The President—I can.

Captain Redmond said that the main question was not so much whethert he expenditure was too great or too little, but what was the taxable capacity of the people. Were they able to bear the present burden?

He put forward three concrete suggestions for the saving of expenditure. In the first place, the Ministry for Fisheries should be abolished as a separate department and put into the department of the Minister for Agriculture. The salaries and expenses of the Ministry were estimated at £25,000, and the actual expenditure on fishing development was £34,000, and there was only £7,000 for loans to fishermen.

President Cosgrave intervened to remind the Deputy that the Minister for Fisheries was an extern Minister who, under the Constitution, could not be removed by the Minister for Finance. The Ministry could be done away with only by the Dail.

Captain Redmond went on to argue that the abolition of a Minister for External Affairs would affect a saving without any great harm done. He did not agree that an army was necessary. In its place there should be set up some sort of a territorial force.

He maintained that the changes of which the Minister for Finance had spoken as a justification for increase in the cost of staffs would be most unjustifiable unnecessary, were sweeping to the last degree, and a gross extravagance. It was, he said, a scandal to dismiss and place on the pension roll 267 clerks of Petty Sessions, men of experience and with knowledge of court routine. He would like to know what the country was paying in pensions for the dismissal of the judges.

**MINISTER'S QUESTION.**

Mr. O'Higgins—What about the R.M.'s?

Captain Redmond said that the R.M.'s were few in number. They were removable magistrates that could be dismissed by the then Government. They were removed and replaced by another set of magistrates, removable at the will of the present Government.

Mr. O'Higgins asked the deputy if he knew how the District Justices could be dismissed. He might inform him that a District Justice could be removed from office only for misconduct, and on the joint certificate of the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General.

Mr. Lyons, criticising the expenditure, suggested that Ministers and deputies, as well as Senators, who could afford it, should sacrifice their salaries, and the Ministers of Fisheries and External Affairs should be abolished.

Messrs. Doyle (Labour) and Corish continued the debate, and Mr. Heffernan replied.

**PRESIDENT AND A "RAMP."**

President Cosgrave said that Deputy Heffernan had made a case for concentration against the proposals of the Government of three opposing parties. He asked one deputy for support, because that deputy thought that expenditure could be slightly reduced. Next he appealed for support to another section, because there was not enough expenditure in the estimates, and to his own party he simply said: "Follow up the economy ramp."

They had heard from Deputy Redmond that the salaries of the Ministers for Fisheries and for External Affairs would be saved by abolition. They would have to retain the Parliamentary secretaries, so he would make the deputy a present of the resulting saving of £1,400. He was afraid that a lot of that sum would have to be discounted by the claim of one of those two Ministers under the Military Service Pensions Act. The net saving under Deputy Redmond's scheme would be £1,000.

In reply to Deputy Sir James Craig's criticism, he said that the cost of the military medical service was large, but one or two medical officers of the Army had to be in almost constant attendance on at least three boards dealing with claims under the Wounds Pensions Act. The same could be said of quite a number of civil servants acting as secretaries to Ministers who were called upon to act on committees. If they were to pay attention to the "ramp" that had been started, the brainless, useless, non-constructive portrayal of the country's administration—it was nothing else—they would come to the conclusion that the country was bankrupt.

**MARYBOROUGH SPEECH.**

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## DUBLIN AND THE PROVINCES.

### DUBLIN.

**Health Lecture.**—"Back to Nature" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Dr. Charles Humphrey Clarke, in the Engineers' Hall, 35 Dawson street, Dublin, this evening at eight o'clock.

**Surveyors' Institution.**—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish Branch of the Surveyors' Institution was held at their offices, 110 Grafton street, Dublin. The Free State Government's proposal to bring in a continuing or modified Act of the 1923 Rent Restrictions Act was discussed, and a sub-committee was appointed to put the institution's views before the Minister for Justice. The Secretary reported that 10 candidates sat for the Professional Examinations held (by permission) in Trinity College last March. The result will be declared later. The date of the annual general meeting was fixed for 20th April. Major Hemphill and Mr. T. L. Townshend were appointed honorary auditors, and Messrs. T. N. Edgeworth and E. J. Anthony were nominated as scrutineers of the ballot.

**Irishman's Shorthand System.**—Mr. John Robert Gregg, a County Monaghan man, is the inventor of the Gregg system of shorthand, which now is taught in 92 per cent. of the United States high schools. Mr. Gregg claims that his is the easiest system to learn and write, and that it is the swiftest of all shorthand systems. Its fluent curves and symmetrical beauty will be obvious to any penman. In regard to speed, it is noteworthy that since 1921 Gregg writers have won four out of five of the world championship competitions, conducted by the National Shorthand Reporters' Association, in the United States. The present champion, Mr. Martin J. Dupraw (aged 19 years), wrote 3,600 words at speeds varying from 200 to 280 words a minute, and had but three errors in his transcript. Particulars of the system may be had from the Principal of the Gregg Schools, 42 Grafton street, Dublin.

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Dinner-hour Services will be held for women and girls in St. Ann's Church, Dublin, from 1.5 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. next week, Monday to Thursday inclusive.

An enjoyable concert, organised by Miss Bergey, matron, and Mr. C. Hammond, secretary and registrar, was given in Newsham, Dundrum, the new Simpson Home, last night.

PASSENGERS BY B. AND I. LINE, VIA LIVERPOOL.

Arrivals.—T. Nairn, J. Staffiere, G. McCleary, J. Harris, J. Byrne, R. Spratt, J. Hewitt, L. S. Hall, R. McAuley, Miss Berridge, Miss G. Toole, Mrs. Z. Peacocke, Miss M. M. Connell.

Departures.—Viscountess Powerscourt, Sir Lingard and Lady Goulding, Commander Beresford,

## Pamela's Mother Advises Glaxo

"I consider Glaxo to be an excellent food for children," says the mother of this fine little girl. "It has made Pamela the bonnie girl she is, and I always advise mothers to feed their children on Glaxo."

Take Glaxo yourself, mother, both before and after Baby comes, and you will be able to satisfy Baby at the breast without discomfort or loss of strength. But if for any reason breast-feeding is impossible, be sure to take the advice of many thousands of happy mothers, and put Baby on Glaxo from the very start. Then you will have a healthy, happy child, with firm flesh, plenty of muscle, good teeth, and strong, straight bones.

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

*The only Food that has been used in FIVE Royal Nurseries*

(50)

AMAMI Shampoos

"They leave the hair softer and glossier than when washed by any other preparation . . . *I use Amami,*" says Binnie Hale, the vivacious, attractive 'lead' in "No No Nanette," the big London success.

6d Per Sachet. Sold by all Chemists and Hairdressers.



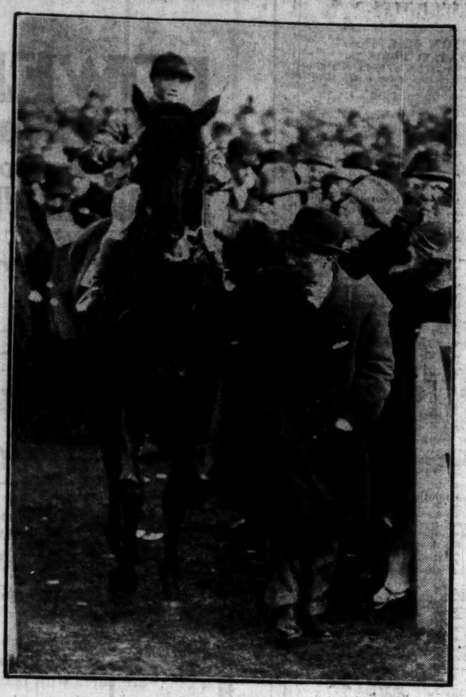


*The best breakfast*

—is a breakfast of Shredded Wheat and hot milk because it provides all the nourishment you need for the day's work — no matter what your job. The most economical food, too—it costs less to buy and nothing to cook.

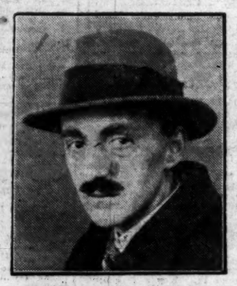
SHREDDED WHEAT

100% FOOD

Mr. Bellerby leading in King of Clubs, the Lincolnshire Handicap winner.

The Finish of the Lincolnshire Handicap.

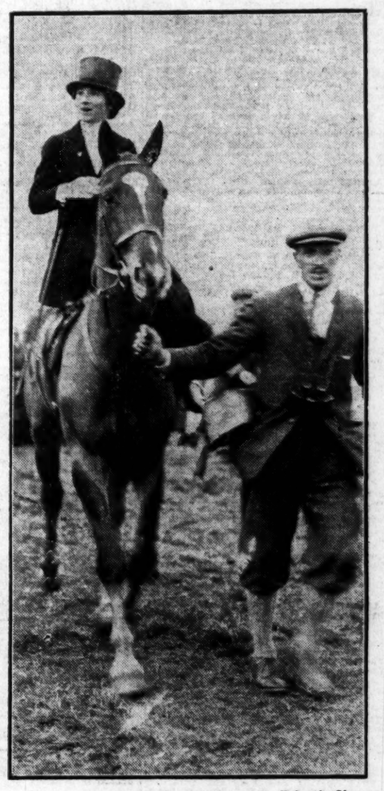


Mr. Manning Robertson, who Lectured in Dublin last night on "Modern Architecture."

Mr. A. Watt at the Island Hunt Meeting.

Major Buckley, D.S.O., and General McMahon at Kilmallock Point-to-Point Meeting.

The Countess of Courtown, Lady Marjorie Stopford, the Earl of Courtown, and Mr. T. Linnott at the Island Hunt Races.



Miss Carroll Leahy on Major D. F. Felton's Circe in the Ladies' Race at Kilmallock.

Captain K. Alexander at the Island Hunt Meeting.

Group of Officials at the Waterford Bull Show yesterday.

## YESTERDAY IN THE SENATE.

(Continued from Page 7, Column 4.)

the post-offices also. In that way they could get efficiency and economy at the same time.

The problem had reached such a stage that it must be faced and definitely dealt with unless they were to have collapse, and they should deal with it before entering upon capital expenditure of any kind.

Mr. Duffy (Labour) said that the ratepayers had a lot to gain from a good lorry service, and it was the duty of the road authorities to build up the roads to meet the traffic, rather than to cut down the progressive tendency of motor traffic.

**INCREASED TAXATION.**

The Earl of Mayo said that if the State voted for the upkeep of the main trunk roads, money must be found, and it could only be acquired by increased taxation. He wanted to know who was going to pay that increased taxation. Every sort of idea, dodge and plan had been put forward by different people, but none of them had faced the main question—where was the money to come from?

Mr. M. F. O'Hanlon said that he would like to know whether Senator Duffy stood for the maintenance of the present system of upkeep of roads by direct labour, which was fifty per cent. more costly than the system of getting tenders for the work. In a statement last July the Minister for Local Government said that the cost of maintaining—even tarring—the 4,000 miles of national highways would be £120 per mile. He maintained that the main cost of the maintenance of those roads should be borne by those who made the most use of them and caused the most damage. Those roads were not being maintained for the farmers, who did not require such a high standard to be maintained, and it was not fair or equitable that the farmer should be saddled with the cost of these highways.

It would be a pity to let the roads deteriorate, and he thought that all the best energies of the State should be directed towards their maintenance, even at their present standard.

Mr. Kenny suggested that a date should be fixed, after which there should be no lorry of more than seven, eight or nine tons tons using the roads. That time limit would give the heavy lorry man time to get out. If the lorry was limited in weight the very heavy traffic that was now being carried by road would naturally go back to the railways which were the only roads that could stand it.

Mr. Farren said that the trunk roads of the country ought to be a national charge, and that the work should be done by direct labour.

**MINISTER'S STATEMENT.**

Mr. S. Burke, Minister for Local Government, said that the maintenance of the roads was a matter of finance, and was, therefore, a question more for the Ministry of Finance than for the Ministry of Local Government. It was a difficult problem. There were forty-five thousand miles of road in the Saorstat, of which 8,400 miles were main roads. The cost of building up those roads at present would be much more than it was in 1914. The amount that the farmer was called upon to pay now for the upkeep of the roads was not exceptional. The increase over that of 1914 was only 98 per cent., the main item in that being the cost of labour.

He had great sympathy with the idea of capitalising the road fund, but where were they to get the money if they did not ask the ratepayer to pay his share? In the circumstances at present all that they could do was to carry on as best they could with the funds at their disposal. The motor cars were paying their way to a large extent, and it was only because the duty on motor cars had gone up that they had the roads in a condition to stand the modern traffic at all.

As to the tax on motor spirit, when it was in operation before there were large demands for rebate made upon the Minister, and the tax had to be dropped. The inducement which it would give for smuggling was the main objection to a spirit tax.

He thought that the proposal for "nationalising" the main roads should be very seriously considered before the Senate gave consent to it. It would be a more costly job than the man in the street imagined. A new staff would be required and the material for the main roads would find their way to the by-roads. The burden on the ratepayers owing to the road fund, and the agricultural grant had become lighter than it was in 1914. He did not think that there was any case at present for road nationalisation.

The motion was put and declared carried there being only two or three dissentient voices.

**SPIRIT DUTIES.**

The debate was resumed on the following motion by Mr. J. McKean:—"That the Executive Council be requested to take into consideration, for the purpose of their Finance Bill for the coming year, the existing duties on spirits and beer, with a view to their reduction and consequent relief to the trade and commerce of Saorstat Eireann."

Senator Dowdall moved an amendment, to delete the words "with a view to their reduction and consequent relief to the trade and commerce of Saorstat Eireann," and to substitute therefor "with a view to the reduction of the importation of Scotch whisky and the extinction of illicit distillation."

Senator Fanning said that, as the result of over-taxation, the revenue from spirits and beer was rapidly drying up. Over-taxation was also a prolific source of unemployment.

In the years 1924-25 two establishments in the City of Dublin, carrying over a million of capital, and paying an average of £3,500 in weekly wages, had to close down, and there was no possibility of their re-opening so long as this crushing taxation continued.

The closing down of these premises meant, not only the loss to the disemployed workers of £3,500 a week in wages, but the issue of a further £1,500 in unemployment pay. In the present condition of stagnation the capital of the proprietors of these concerns had disappeared to the extent of roughly 60 or 65 per cent., and there was no hope of their getting a dividend. He thought that the Government should show some consideration for the proprietors whose capital had gone, and whose families had been practically reduced to starvation.

**HELP TO FARMERS.**

General Sir Bryan Mahon spoke in favour of the revival of the old Irish industry of distilling, and of the supply of good pot-still whiskey instead of the inferior imported article. Such a revival would assist the farmers in opening up markets for their grain and barley. Several thousand workers had been deprived of their employment as a result of the closing down of distilleries, and the revival of the industry would create employment.

Dr. Gogarty said that the tax on whiskey was inherited from the British Government, and that inheritance was accepted by the Free State without question. It seemed to him to be an indefensible position to maintain the 70s. tax on whiskey, unless they wanted to abolish the industry altogether.

Mr. O'Farrell said that the Government did not deserve the strictures placed upon it by several speakers. It had chosen the publican as a candidate in the Co. Dublin by-election and put the Minister for Justice, who was the mainstay, hope and consolation of the temperance party to speak on his platform. He did not think that there was a more touching illustration of the Government's willingness to support the drink trade, and if there was a general election to-morrow a great many of the Government's candidates would be members of the liquor trade.

**THE BEER TAX.**

Mr. Kennedy gave particulars of the increase in the beer duties, and said that there was no justification for the Free State's maintenance of that monstrous tax.

**CARRIED BY CHAIRMAN'S VOTE.**

The Chairman put the amendment, and on a show of hands he said there was an equal number for and against. "As this resolution cannot affect the decision of the Ministry in regard to the duties in the forthcoming budget," he said, "I will give my vote for the amendment."

The Chairman then declared the amendment passed, and, in reply to a call for a division, said that the Senators were too late.

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock on Tuesday next.

Coleraine Academical Institution, who lost to Campbell College, Belfast, yesterday in the Ulster Schools' Cup Final.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND APPEALS.

### ILLUSTRATED PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—May I appeal through your columns to some of your numerous readers, on behalf of sailors, lighthouse-keepers and others, for a supply of old illustrated papers and magazines for use during their leisure hours? There must be many homes and clubs in and around Dublin where old magazines are thrown out, while there are a number of institutions where they would be very welcome, indeed—especially those which cater for the needs of seafaring men who visit the port of Dublin. I am informed on good authority that the field is large and the supply small. The chief difficulty is that of collection, but, if any reader who is interested in the matter will kindly send magazines, etc., to my office, I will gladly undertake to see that they are distributed to the best advantage and in quarters where they will be appreciated.

What is required is a regular supply of about one hundred periodicals *per* month and a central clearing house for the collection and distribution of same.—Yours, etc.,

W. K. GIBSON.

13 Dame street, Dublin,
March 25th, 1926.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### BANKS AND FARMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—To attribute actual or supposed disadvantages to the Government has become temperamental with the Irish race. Recently the fall in bank deposits has been referred to as an evidence of Government incapacity. As a bank official of over forty years' experience, I think it only fair to refute some of the dense vapourings on this subject.

The bank deposits of to-day are more than double the figures of 1914. Within the past four years resources have dropped about one-sixth, but five years ago the figures were nearly 150 *per cent.* higher than the deposits of 1914. The cause of the inflated deposits in 1920 and 1921 was partly artificial, due to the adnormal condition of the country. During the troubles succeeding the rebellion property was unprotected, robbery was universal, banks were being raided, and houses attacked. Every farmer with a few pounds rushed into the banks; in some cases hoards of gold and silver were unearthed. Then the banks were confronted with a serious difficulty—they were unprotected; accordingly they issued instructions to have all notes cancelled. In this manner bank robbery ceased to be safe or lucrative.

There were two banks in the town where I was stationed during this period. There were nine cattle and sheep fairs and a dozen pig fairs. My branch had been advised to the extent of £250,000 for some of those sheep and cattle fairs. Pig fairs have absorbed £10,000 to £12,000 occasionally. The pig money was invariably taken away in cash. Consider the distribution of, say, £140,000 in a country district for pigs alone. When the issuing of notes ceased the pig-producers were dismayed, and it was worse for the cattle trade. In this branch of commerce no ready money passed at all. Men paying for small lots—say, three head of cattle (£70 or £80 worth)—had to give cheques. The small fry had to replace their three-year-olds with stores, and were compelled to get bank drafts or deposit receipts to purchase two-year-olds, with the result that the millions engaged in the cattle trade were represented by bank paper—not notes, but deposit receipts and drafts. The situation was extremely inconvenient. Illiterate dealers and farmers possessed chequebooks which they exchanged carelessly, causing the utmost confusion and grave danger to the bank officials.

With the restoration of order the money locked up in banks came again into circulation, and the artificial inflation of deposits ceased. The farmer had a rich return for his produce during the war, and was not ashamed to demand an unholy price for eggs and potatoes from hungry tradespeople. His present cry of distress in the wake of an abundant harvest does not appeal to outsiders.—Yours, etc.,

"VERITAS."

Co. Dublin, March 25th, 1926.

### TARIFFS AND WORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Despite Mr. J. J. Walsh's outburst on the subject of tariffs, there is only one cure for the adverse balance of many millions, and that is more production *per capita*. Labour in this country is probably the laziest in the world. Let Mr. Walsh stick to his Post Office and try to improve it, and leave Tailteann Games and tariffs alone; or, better still, let him go back to the extra tillage he advocated not so long ago.—Yours, etc.,

"Co. WEXFORD."

March 24th, 1926.

### DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Dublin people have been kept fairly well in touch with the progress and results of exploration in the Nile Valley, by lectures from Mr. Weigall, Miss Murray and others; but they hardly realise that all they have learned is based upon evidence which has been acquired at a very considerable cost of money and labour, and I am sorry to say that the financial assistance from this country is very small. The Egypt Exploration Society is at present engaged upon a very costly and very interesting piece of work, in the clearance of a gigantic building known as "The Grave of Osiris" at Abydos, seven miles from the river bank, which was the most sacred spot in ancient days; for there it was that the old Egyptian hoped that his body might rest as close as possible to the sepulchre of his kindliest and greatest god, and thousands upon thousands attained their pious wish.

The Society needs money for this remarkable undertaking, and I would venture to appeal to those who take an interest in the archæology of the East to help by contributions, however small, which I should be most happy to receive and forward, as Honorary Secretary for Dublin, to the Society.—Yours, etc.,

L. E. STEELE.

3 Vesey place, Kingstown,
March 25th, 1926.


"Come again in Six Months, Mrs. Brown".

*It is wise to visit your dentist regularly for teeth and gum inspection. Many serious illnesses which originate in the mouth may be prevented by modern dentistry. See your dentist at least twice a year. It pays.*

4 out of 5 get Pyorrhœa through neglect

Pyorrhœa, dread disease of the gums, attacks four persons out of every five over forty because they are careless of Nature's warning.

It starts with tender bleeding gums. Later the teeth loosen in their sockets and poison is spread throughout the system, often causing rheumatism, neuritis and other ailments.

If you have Pyorrhœa go to your dentist at once for treatment. He can help you. To prevent Pyorrhœa consult your dentist at least twice a year and brush your teeth night and morning with Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums is the formula of a qualified dentist. It has been used and recommended by dentists for the last 15 years when treating Pyorrhœa.

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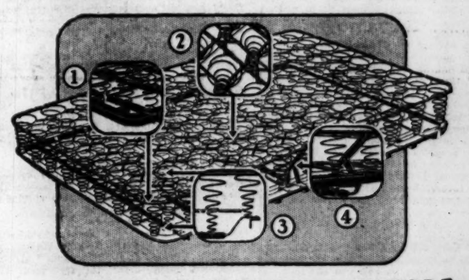

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CLONES PUBLIC-HOUSE GUTTED.

The licensed premises of Messrs. Patton and Sheridan, Whitehall street, Clones, were burned to the ground early yesterday morning. A party returning from a concert at Newbliss noticed the outbreak and gave the alarm, when Sheridan and his wife were let out of the premises with difficulty. They got behind them all their belongings, including, it is said, a considerable sum of money. Everything was lost.

The Civic Guard and the military, who were assisted by civilians, could do no more than save the adjoining buildings. It is but seven weeks since a fire even as serious took place in Clones.

Insurances at low rates with Phœnix Assurance Co., Ltd., 10-12 Trinity street, Dublin.—R. Warner, Manager. Agents everywhere. Advt.

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GOSSIP FROM THE COURSE.

# THE NATIONAL TO-DAY.

## SILVO'S COME BACK.

## PROSPECTS OF A FAST RUN RACE.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

*LIVERPOOL, Thursday Night.*

Nothing has been more remarkable in connection with to-morrow's Grand National than the sudden revulsion of feeling in favour of the top weight, Silvo, and this is due to two things—one that the hard going which is almost certain to prevail will be entirely in favour of the top weight and against some of the other leading candidates, and another, and even more important one, is the appearance which Silvo presented at exercise this morning. One could only marvel at the way that the horse had picked up condition since he ran at Lingfield, as one marvelled there at the way he had lost it during the stoppage in his work when he strained a muscle of the shoulder.

It was an almost unanimous opinion that the horse looked beautiful this morning, well trained, but not over-trained, full of fire and dash, and, judging by appearances, in every respect fit to do justice to his reputation as the best steeplechaser in training. That the going will be in his favour is a great asset to a horse who has to carry top weight, and about whose ability to get the trip there has always been some doubt. It is no wonder then that to-night Mr. Whitaker and F. B. Rees, who will ride him, are more confident about his prospects than they have ever been before. One can well expect to see this confidence expressed in the betting to-morrow.

The morning work was more or less interesting to-day. Major Wilson came on from Manchester at 5 a.m. to make his first acquaintance with Grecian Wave, and it can be said that the Irish mare pleased him immensely and that she gave him a very good feel. Indeed, all the doubts are as to whether she will stay the full distance, which she has never attempted. Lee Bridge looked a little dried up, and Mr. Harry Brown has foregone the mount in favour of Stott. Indeed, Mr. Brown is not taking a mount in the race at all, and rejected a late offer to ride an attractive candidate, because he felt that the jockey who had been engaged for some time for the horse would be badly treated.

### TWO POPULAR CANDIDATES.

Of the two most popular candidates, Old Tay Bridge and Sprig, I will say that their respective trainers, Frank Hartigan and Tom Leader, would like the conditions easier under-foot. All the same, both greatly fancy their chances. Old Tay Bridge has never been so well. Sprig has continued to do well right up to the last, and his trainer will only trot him on the course to-morrow in order to bring him entirely fresh into the paddock in the afternoon. There is no doubt though that he would like his chance better if the going were softer. Mr. Frank Barbour has unabated belief in the ability of Koko to jump the course and to win. This must be said of him—that, if he gets round safely he will win, but it is to be doubted whether so flippant a fencer as he showed himself to be at Cheltenham will get round.

Major Doyle is particularly hopeful about winning on Bright's Boy, whom he thinks to have been unlucky in his last two races, and he is one whom I fully expect to run well, and to do better than his stable companion, Mount Etna, whom I do not expect to see complete the course. I will not deal with the chances of the host of other candidates, because I have no regard for the prospects of any of them. After seeing Silvo back to himself this morning I must come round to any original idea that he will win the race.

I could give great chances to Koko, who, if he stands up, is practically sure to beat Old Tay Bridge, and to Lee Bridge, but for his habit of refusing at the last fence. I know little of Knight of the Wilderness, except that his owner fancies his chance a great deal, and thinks that the faster they go the better he will jump. His doubt about him is that he is a trifle coltish still for a race like this. I have doubts whether Sprig will last home in a race that is sure to be fast run on the hard ground, and I will endeavour to place the first three by taking SILVO to win from OLD TAY BRIDGE and BRIGHT'S BOY. The weather conditions promise to be excellent for the race, and one only hopes that the perfect weather and perfect light which prevailed this afternoon will be in evidence again to-morrow.

The racing to-day was very good, but for a strong favourite Peeping Tom performed badly when he finished last but one in the Liverpool Cup, which Lord Wolverton's Palma Bay won by a length and a half from Skysail and Canusa. He was well away, and the only excuse to be made for him is that his small jockey may have made a little too much use, for he led until joined, and then passed, by Whinpark after the Anchor Bridge turn. The pair then proceeded to cut each other's throats, and dropped out in the straight. Palma Bay then came from behind to win rather easily, and to suggest that she has come back to her two-year-old form.

### COLORADO'S CANTER.

Mr. Lambton's stable had another winner when Colorado won the Union Jack Stakes in a common canter by eight lengths. The stable were afraid of Astrologer, but the Stockbridge colt seemed to fail to stay. Weston had him last on Colorado, but had moved up entering the straight, and then Colorado shot out to win at his ease like the good colt he is. He had an attack of blood-poisoning, following an insect bite at Ascot, and lost his form for the rest of the season, but it is probable that this charming little son of Phalaris is going to do exceptionally well this season. He is a colt full of quality and of the highest class, and the manner of his winning here surprised even his trainer.

The Scotch of Tetratema have begun the season in the most promising fashion, following the victory of Aaron's Rod yesterday at Lincoln, Fourth Hand, who is by Tetratema out of Queen's Double, won the Molyneux Stakes for Major McCalmont. The best-looking of the batch in the paddock, he made all the running except for half a furlong or so, when Dew of June, who had jumped off in front, led him, and he was always holding Nadia at bay, to win comfortably by three-parts of a length from Mr. Joel's filly. The favourite here was Lord Derby's Obol, a daughter of Phalaris and the One Thousand winner, Ferry. She failed, however, to get a place.

A very interesting race for the Stanley Steeplechase resulted in a comfortable victory for Desert Chief from the Santoi five-year-old Lotus Land and Ghent of Old. Desert Chief is the future National horse, if ever there was one, for he has size and scope and speed, and improves in his jumping every time he runs. This was his first appearance over Liverpool, and he jumped beautifully except for a slight mistake at the last. Argo was not started, as he waits for the Liverpool Hurdle to-morrow, and Halberdier was the best backed next to Desert Chief. He, however, fell at the third fence in the country, and then the good-looking Drumhirk, who was well fancied, came down at Becher's, as did Paulinus, and Milburn later, and Evans-wave at the fence after Valentine's.

In the races, apart from the National, to-morrow I like best the chances of FIELD ARGENT in the Hylton Handicap, whom I choose to beat Buck Gwynn, of TOLGUS, who may beat Helter Skelter in the Rickerstaffe Plate; of PANDO, in the Knowsley Stakes; and of AMBLESIDE, who was unlucky at Lincoln in the West Derby Stakes.

GALTEE MORE.

## SPECIAL SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY.

*Westminster Gazette* :—To-day's best — Ambleside. Double—Ambleside and Tolgus.

*Daily Express* :—Safety bet — Sprig (each way). Double—Sprig and Harpist.

*Daily Mirror* :—Double — Hildennis (nap) and Harpist.

*Daily Graphic* :—Double—Silvo (nap) and Harpist.

## SPORTING PARAGRAPHS.

The Oxford University Rugby team touring France yesterday beat the Grenoble XV. by 20 points to nil.

Marsin was offered for sale at Liverpool yesterday after the first race, but was withdrawn at 1,350 guineas, the reserve not being reached.

Dawn of Peace, who was considerably fancied for the Lydiate Selling Welter, at Liverpool, yesterday, broke down, and was dismounted soon after turning into the straight.

The following are non-runners at Liverpool to-day :—Bridgeman Plate—First Magic. West Derby Stakes—Freckles. Doubtful runners :—Bridgeman Plate—Fair Charlotte. Knowsley Stakes—Pamperer.

After a close match in the fourth round of the Parliamentary Squash Rackets Handicap, at the Bath Club, London, yesterday, the Prince of Wales (sec.) was beaten by Captain Margesson, M.P. (6), the score being 18-17, 18-15.

Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas, the Essex and England cricketer, who has been recovering after an operation for appendicitis, left the Epping Cottage Hospital yesterday. He does not expect to be fit to take up cricket again until half the season has gone, and Mr. P. Perrin will act as captain of Essex in his absence.

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| Torpedo, with f.w.b. | £530 |
| ¾ Landaulet (English Coachwork) with f.w.b. | £750 |

**20/30 H.P.**

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|---|---|
| Chassis with f.w. brake | £465 |
| Torpedo (English Coachwork) with f.w.b. | £770 |
| ¾-Landaulet (English Coachwork) with f.w.b. | £985 |
| Saloon, with f.w.b. | £925 |

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# LIVERPOOL RESULTS.

1.45—**THURSBY SELLING PLATE** of 300 sovs. Two years old. Second saves entrance. 5 f.

Mr. E. C. Hill's b. f. NUTHATCH, by Star and Garter—Invermaid, 8-6 ..... E. Dick 1
Mrs. Frame's BRAVGOLA C., 8-10 ..... J. Dines 2
Mrs. J. Bancroft's SCOOTER C., 8-10 ..... R. Jones 3

Also ran—Valley g. (S. Donoghue), Quirk Result (C. Ray), Soochong (F. Marshall), Spale (D. McGhigan), Night Watch (C. Smirke), Coya c. (J. Leach), Castle Warden (F. Dempsey), Summit (J. Thwaites), Miss Doon (A. Lindhoe), Green Stockings f. (E. Roberts), Orange Mist (F. Lane), Quartrez Arts (H. Beasley), Melbeach (Thorne), Welsh Dame (H. Wragg), Royal Gem (E. Piper), Off 1.40. (Winner trained by Tober.)

Betting:—Sporting Chronicle—3 to 1 agst. NUTHATCH, 7 to 2 Scooter c., 11 to 2 Welsh Dame, 6 to 1 Night Watch, 10 to 1 each Valley g. and Green Stockings f., 100 to 6 any other.

"Sporting Life"—Same.

Won by three lengths; a length. Welsh Dame was fourth and Melbeach fifty last.

The winner was sold to Mr. S. W. Beer for 600 guineas.

2.15—**MOLYNEUX STAKES** of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Two-year-olds. Second 50 sovs. Third 25 sovs.

Major McCalmont's br. c. FOURTH HAND, by Tetratema—Queen's Double 8-10 ..... H. Beasley 1
Mr. Sol Joel's NADIA, 8-5 ..... J. Wragg 2
Lord Derby's DEW OF JUNE C., 8-6 J. Leach 3

Also ran—Ventio (W. McLachlan), Applecare (H. Jelliss), Watersunset c. (C. Elliott), Tolstoy (R. Jones), Edouard (S. Donoghue), Skylight (C. Smirke), Ninon (J. Leach), Rheims (G. Harwood), Obol (T. Weston), Whinfield (F. Lane), Carron Water (A. Balding). Off 2.16. (Winner trained by Persse.)

Betting:—Sporting Chronicle—3 to 1 agst. Obol, 7 to 2 Dew of June colt, 4 to 1 FOURTH HAND, 7 to 1 each Nadia and Applecare, 100 to 7 any other. "Sporting Life."—Same.

Won by three parts of a length; two lengths. Obol was fourth and Whinfield last.

2.45—**STANLEY STEEPLECHASE** of 1,000 sovs. Second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. About 2½ m.

Mr. H. T. Sturdy's ch. g. DESERT CHIEF, by Call o' the Wild—Sister Dora, 6, 12-1 ..... R. Burford 1
Mr. H. S. Kenyon's LOTUS LAND, 5, 11-1 ..... J. Hamey 2
Brig.-Gen. E. R. Peel's GHENT OF OLD, 5, 12-1 ..... Major Cavenagh 3

Colonel Alger's Halberdier, a. 12-3...W. Gurney 0
Mr. W. Duckworth's Paulinus, a. 12-1...R. Lyall 0
Mr. W. Jardine Grenson's Evanswave, 7, 12-1 ..... Agest. lb.
Mr. H. Deterding's Drumhirk, 6, 12-1 ..... R. Burford 0
Major J. F. Bainbridge's Kellythorne, 11-10 ..... Major Wilson 0
Mr. H. Dyke Dennis's Milburn, a. 11-10 ..... Mr. P. Dennis 0
Lieutenant-Colonel Lort Phillips's St. Caradoc, 7, 11-10 ..... Mr. Griffiths 0
Mr. J. Graeme Thomson's Herbert's Choice, 8, 10-10 ..... E. Foster 0
Mr. F. Whitaker's Royal Arch II., 8, 10-10 ..... Mr. F. Whitaker 5 6 0

Off 2.47. (Winner trained by T. Leader.)

Betting:—Sporting Chronicle—4 to 1 agst. DESERT CHIEF, 11 to 2 Halberdier, 6 to 1 Evanswave, 100 to 14 Royal Arch II., 8 to 1 each Ghent of Old and Herbert's Choice, 10 to 1 Drumhirk, 100 to 8 any other. "Sporting Life"—Same.

Drumhirk led over the water from Desert Chief, Royal Arch II., Evanswave, Ghent of Old, Lotus Land and Paulinus. Halberdier fell at Becher's, Milburn fell at the second fence and St. Caradoc refused the previous one. At the sixth fence Kellythorne fell, and at this stage Ghent of Old had gone into the lead from Lotus Land, Desert Chief and Drumhirk. Royal Arch II. fell at Becher's and Evanswave at the fence after Valentine's Brook. Three jumps from home Desert Chief took command, leading Lotus Land, and, drawing away on the flat, he won by eight lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Herbert's Choice was fourth and Drumhirk was the only other to finish.

3.20—**LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP**, a handicap plate of 1,000 sovs. (50 sovs. in plate or specie at the option of the winner). Second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. 1 m. 2 f. 170 yds.

Lord Wolverton's b. f. PALMA BAY, by The Visier—Palma, 4, 7-7 ..... T. Weston 1
Lord Glanely's SKYSAIL, 4, 7-9 ..... H. Leach 2
Mr. J. Meyer's CANUSA, 5, 8-12 ..... F. Lane 3
Mr. Baugatz's Crevecoeur II., 4, 8-6...S. Donoghue 0
Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Birkin's Tonton, 5, 8-4 ..... R. Perraman 0

Mr. Sol Joel's The Monk, 4, 7-13...H. Wragg 0
Mr. H. Shaw's Naldera, 4, 7-9 ..... F. Fox 0
Sir W. Nicholson's Peeping Tom, 4, 7-11...Morrison 0
Mrs. R. Don's Whinpark, 4, 7-2 ..... G. Walsh 0
Mr. J. P. Hornung's Iolair, 5, 6-11...J. Sirett 0

Off 3.25. (Winner trained by Hon. G. Lambton.)

Betting:—Sporting Chronicle—9 to 4 agst. Peeping Tom, 9 to 2 The Monk, 7 to 1 each PALMA BAY and Naldera, 8 to 1 each Skysail and Canusa, 10 to 1 Iolair, 100 to 8 each Skysail and Tonton, 100 to 7 Crevecoeur II. "Sporting Life"—Same.

After a breakaway, Peeping Tom, on the rails side, cut out the work from Palma Bay, Crevecoeur II., Whinpark, Skysail, Naldera and Iolair, with Tonton last. On setting sail, Whinpark became second, followed by Canusa and Crevecoeur II. This order was maintained for half the journey, when Whinpark had Palma Bay second to the pair of them, but while the straight was reached, when Peeping Tom weakened and Whinpark came to grief, the distance Canusa, followed by Skysail, came upon the scene, and the leading pair failing to resist the challenge from Palma Bay and Skysail, the former won by a length and a half, a half separated second and third. Iolair was fourth, Naldera fifth, Crevecoeur II. sixth, Whinpark seventh, The Monk eighth and Tonton last. Time—2 mins. 17 2-5 secs.

Draw for Places.—1 (inside) Skysail, 2 Crevecoeur, 3 Peeping Tom, 4 Palma Bay, 5 Whinpark, 6 Iolair, 7 Tonton, 8 Naldera, 9 The Monk, 10 Canusa.

3.50—**LYDIATE SELLING WELTER HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. Second to save entrance. 1m. 6f.

Mr. D. Prassel's b. f. MISS SPORT, by Great Sport—Chatterer, 5, 8-8 ..... D. McGugan 1
Mr. J. McLean's b. g. CREEBRAE, by Fowling Piece—Cloudberry, a, 8-0 ..... D. McGugan 2
Mr. T. Coulthwaite's MISS CONTRARY, 5, 8-8 ..... C. Smirke 3

Also ran—Dawn of Peace (H. Jelliss), Hollinhale (C. Bennett), Bob Marple, now 8 lb. (J. Marshall), Concession (R. Jones), Our Billy (E. Wright), Piping Rock (D. Jones), Rising Falcon (T. Ray), Annam (F. Lane), Sweep-o'-Wind (T. Bearey), Alfred the Great (F. Fox), Plumado (T. Weston). Off 3.52. (Miss Sport trained by Killaline: Chatterer trained by McGuigan.)

Betting:—Sporting Chronicle—11 to 4 agst. CREEBRAE, 6 to 1 each Cruil and Miss Sport, 7 to 1 Dawn of Peace, 100 to 7 MISS SPORT or any other. "Sporting Life"—Same.

Dead heat; three lengths. Crail was fourth and Hollinhale last.

Miss Sport was bought in for 165 gns. and Creebrae for 160 gns.

4.20—**UNION JACK STAKES** of 20 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added. Second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. For three-year-olds. 1 m.

Lord Derby's br. c. COLORADO, by Phalaris—Canyon, 8-12 ..... H. Beasley 1
Lord Ellesmere's WATER MELON, 7-12 ..... J. Thwaites 2
Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's THE ADJUTANT, 7-12 ..... F. Dempsey 3

Major McCalmont's Astrologer, 8-10...H. Beasley 0
Mrs. Sol Joel's Hunterdale, 8-5 ..... H. Wragg 0
Mr. James White's Queen of the Foam, 7-9 ..... S. Donoghue 0

Off 4.20. (Winner trained by Hon. G. Lambton.)

Betting:—"Sporting Chronicle"—6 to 4 agst. Astrologer, 15 to 8 COLORADO, 7 to 1 Hunterdale, 8 to 1 The Adjutant, 10 to 1 any other. "Sporting Life"—Same.

Colorado settled in the rear, the running being made by Astrologer, The Adjutant, Hunterdale, and Water Melon. At half-way The Adjutant joined issue and went to the front in the straight, followed by Astrologer, with Colorado improving his position. The last-named challenged at the distance and drew out to win by eight lengths; a neck separated second and third. Queen of the Foam was fourth, and Hunterdale last.

## TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS.

## THE GRAND NATIONAL.

To-day is, of course, the all-important day of the Liverpool meeting, and the Grand National, which is the greatest cross-country contest in the world, always proves a tremendous attraction to sporting England and Ireland. The Prince of Wales also has announced his intention of being present. Some thirty-one competitors are expected to come to the post, the following being the list of

**PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.**

SILVO, b. g., by Minter—Ever True (Mr. W. Midwood), 10, 12-7 (P. Whitaker) ..... F. Rees
GERALD L., b. g., by Captivation—Lateune (Mr. Kershaw), 11, 12-2 (O. Anthony) ..... F. Brookes
OLD TAY BRIDGE, ch. g., by Bridge of Earn—Broken Reed (Mrs. Dixon), 12, 12-2 (F. Hartigan) ..... J. Anthony
ANDREA, b. m., by Eyebird—Penryn (Sir Ian Fraser), 9, 11-9 (Private) ..... Trudgill
BRIGHT'S BOY, ch. g., by Soulouque—Divine Blackwell (Mr. F. Whitaker), 7, 11-9 (G. Dyale
FORT ELIZABETH, ch. m., by Wavelet's Pride—Miss Bowser (Mr. H. McAlindon), 12, 11-7 (Tasker) ..... E. Doyle
SPRIG, ch. g., by Marco—Spry (Mrs. M. Partridge), 8, 11-7 (Leader) ..... T. Leader
MOUNT ETNA, b. g., by Harry Melton—Last Purchase (Mr. S. Sanford), 9, 11-2 (G. Blackwell) ..... Mr. S. Dennis
BEN CRUCHAN, ch. g., by Ben Alder—Scotch Flower (Mr. W. Whitbread), 12, 11-2 (G. Bennett) ..... Owner
KOKO, b. g., by Santoi—Patrister (Mr. F. Barbour), 8, 11-1 (Bickley) ..... J. Hamey
KNIGHT OF THE WILDERNESS, b. or br. g., by Knight of Kilcash—Bellaway (Mr. G. White), 6, 11-0 (Cunningham) ..... J. Meaney
DARRAGH, br. g., by Lifflein—Sea Pink (Major Samson), 11, 10-11 (P. Woodland) ..... F. Garney
THROWN IN, ch. g., by Beau Ideal—Vanity Lane (Lord Stalbridge), 10, 10-11 (O. Anthony) ..... Mr. H. Grosvenor
RED BEE, ch. g., by Honey Bee—Gate Chance (Major H. Wernher), 8, 10-10 (Hastings) ..... R. Burford
DWARF OF THE FOREST, b. g., by The Giant—Blackbird (Mr. H. McKennan), 9, 10-10 (S. Bennett) ..... Owner
PATSEY V., ch. g., by Lord Gayhugh, dam by Wallenstein (Mr. R. Lomax), 12, 10-9 (R. Gore) ..... Major Cavenagh
GRECIAN WAVE, b. m., by Prince Hermes—Wenonah (Mr. W. Hearn), 8, 10-8 (Morrison) ..... Major Wilson
UPTON LAD, b. g., by Benvenuto—Twang (Mr. J. C. Paterson), 11, 10-8 (M. Barton) ..... Mr. Dutton
WHITE SURREY, gr. g., by Nabot—Dejeuner (Sir H. Mead), 14, 10-7 (Gore) ..... Farragher
JACK HORNER, ch. g., by Cyllius—Melton's Guide (Mr. K. Mackay), 9, 10-5 (H. Leader) ..... W. Watkinson
LEE BRIDGE, ch. g., by Sundown—Lady Lee (Mr. R. G. Shaw), 9, 10-5 (Withington) ..... W. Stott
TEST MATCH, b. g., by Captivation—The Test (Mr. Rosenthal), 8, 10-5 (Martin) ..... P. L'Estrange
PENCOED, br. g., by Creangate—Peahen (Lt.-Col. F. Lort Phillips), 11, 10-2 (Owner) ..... Mr. R. Thomas
MASTER BILLIE, b. or br. g., by William Rufus—Odiocide (Mr. Parsonage), 7, 10-0 (P. Whitaker) ..... E. Foster

MISCONDUCT, br. g., by Adoon—Lady Conway (Major Methven), 7, 10-0 (Powell) ..... W. Parvin
POP AHEAD, ch. g., by Devolution—Chatalja (Mrs. H. Smyth), 6, 10-0 (Smyth) ..... S. Regan, jun.
SOLDIER BILL, b. g., by General Gough—Mollyroe (Mr. A. Hood), 10, 10-0 (M. D. Peacock) ..... Mr. E. Goode
CASH BOX, b. g., by Just Cause—Mary Hughes (Mr. E. Havelock-Allan), 9, 10-0 (P. Woodland) ..... Mr. R. Reed, jun.
LONE HAND, b. g., by Call o' the Wild—Wine Gal (Mr. A. W. Hedges), 9, 10-0 ..... T. Morgan
WALLSEND, bl. g., by Adam Bede—Broderie (Mrs. R. H. Cameron), 6, 10-0 (D. Cameron) ..... Captain Lumsden
JOLLY GLAD, ch. g., by Farlman—Porfwyth (Capt. C. B. Peirce), a, 10-0 (Farlman) ..... Captain Lumsden

Quite a number of these have recently figured in public and acquitted themselves with credit. Park fences, however, are as a rule very deceptive when weighing up a chaser's National chance, but Old Tay Bridge, Sprig, and Silvo have proved their ability to get the difficult Aintree course. Silvo, the top weight, will be piloted by that able horseman, Fred. Rees, and is confidently expected by his trainer, Captain Whitaker, to atone for his third of two years ago. F. Hartigan has at last got Old Tay Bridge to his liking, and this fine stepper will be ridden by Anthony, who has steered the winners of three Nationals. Sprig, who was unlucky not to have beaten the ill-fated Fly Mask for third place in last year's race, is very much expected by his trainer, T. Leader, and there is no doubt that, provided he escapes mishap, Mrs. Partridge's hefty gelding will run a great race. For the winner we shall take sides with

**OLD TAY BRIDGE,**

while **Misconduct,** who jumps like a cat and stays well, may run into a place. Selections :—

Bridgeman Plate—**Highbrow.**
West Derby Stakes—**Aigburth.**
Grand National—**Old Tay Bridge,** win; **Misconduct,** a place.
Hylton Handicap—**Harpist.**
Rickerstaffe Plate—**Tolgus.***
Knowsley Stakes—**Loch Sen.**

DOUBLE—**Tolgus** and **Loch Sen.**

**1.40**—**BRIDGEMAN PLATE** (Handicap) of 280 sovs. Second receives 50 sovs. 1¼ m.

| | st. lb. |
|---|---|
| HIGHBROW (Ld. Derby) ..... Lambton | a 9 0 |
| DESPOTE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Poole | a 8 2 |
| SIR GREYSTEEL (Mr. Hartley) Bayley | a 7 12 |
| HIPPENMIS (Mrs. L. Huntley Walker) ..... H. Leader | 6 7 11 |
| POLISH PATRIOT (Mrs. Frame) Killaloe | 6 7 11 |
| ST. NAPOLEAN (Mr. Sol Joel) ..... Earl | 4 7 10 |
| SALE TICKET (Mr. L. F. Fattorini) ..... Pollock | 6 7 7 |
| KINNAIRD (Mr. Eric Platt) ..... Poole | 6 6 9 |
| DESPOTE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Poole | a 8 2 |
| PARA MAGIC (Mr. B. Irish) ..... R. Jarvis | 6 6 3 |
| BLACON (Mr. L. P. Smith) ..... W. Lowe | 4 6 3 |
| DONAGHADEE (Mr. Leaker) A. Waugh | 4 6 2 |
| DESERT CHIEF, 11 to 1 Halberdier, 6 to 1 Evanswave, 100 to 14 Royal Arch II., 8 to 1 each Ghent of Old and Herbert's Choice, 10 to 1 Drumhirk, 100 to 8 any other. "Sporting Life"—Same. | |
| SHUCKS (Sir Robert Liddell) ..... Peacock | a 6 0 |
| FOREIGN LEGION (Mr. P. Whitaker) ..... Kochfort | a 7 13 |

(The above have arrived.)

| | |
|---|---|
| DESPATCH (Capt. Mark Weyland) ..... W. Nightingall | 5 7 13 |
| FIRST MAGIC (Mrs. Hall Walker) Poole | 6 7 8 |
| ROYSTERER (Miss H. Rodoconnachi) ..... Powell | 5 7 7 |
| ICEBOUND (Ld. Derby) ..... Lambton | 4 7 2 |
| COLOSSUS (Mr. Siegmond Cohen) Taler | 6 7 0 |
| MORTLIGHT (Mrs. J. Putnam) ..... Poole | 6 6 12 |
| ROSEMULLION (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... De Mestre | 4 6 11 |
| FAIR CHARLOTTE (Mr. J. E. Cribbin) ..... Clancy | 6 6 10 |
| HIS EXCELLENCY (Mr. C. F. Booth) ..... Turnbull | a 5 8 |
| TONY M. (Mr. C. Hammond) F. Morgan | 4 6 7 |
| SPIGOT (Lodge (Capt. J. L. H. Orr) ..... Bennett | 5 6 6 |
| VIBA (Mr. S. Pickering) ..... Owner | 4 6 0 |

**2.10**—**WEST DERBY STAKES** of 5 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added. Second receives 20 sovs. and third 10 sovs. For three-year-olds that, at closing, have not won 350 sovs. at one time or 600 sovs. collectively. 6 f.

| | st. lb. |
|---|---|
| GLEN ALBYN (Mr. A. Hood) ..... Peacock | 9 0 |
| JANITOR (Mr. Sol Joel) ..... Earl | 9 0 |
| AYGERTH (Capt. Gerald Lockett) J. Jarvis | 8 11 |
| AMBLESIDE (Lord Zetland) ..... Dundas | 8 11 |
| HIDDENSTREAM (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) Cottrill | 8 7 |
| POLYDRIAN (Mr. Sol Joel) ..... Earl | 8 7 |
| PADDY'S ROMANCE (Sir Victor Sassoon) ..... Crawford | 8 7 |
| POLYCHROME (Mr. H. Shaw) ..... Morton | 8 7 |
| AUTOCRAT (Mr. H. E. Sleeth) ..... Whitaker | 8 7 |
| CARLTON HOUSE (Mr. Waterston) ..... Lambton | 8 7 |
| ST. MARCEAUX (Mr. J. M. Woodville) ..... C. Davis | 8 7 |
| BERYSTEDE (Lord Derby) ..... Lambton | 8 3 |
| MELOA (Dowager Lady Nunburnholme) ..... Boyd-Rochfort | 8 3 |

(The above have arrived.)

| | |
|---|---|
| LORIENT (Sir Abe Bailey) ..... R. Day | 8 11 |
| MOSS (Mr. M. Dawson) ..... Ireland | 8 11 |
| KIPOLIN (Lord Derby) ..... Lambton | 8 11 |
| GOLD CHARM (Lord Glanely) ..... Barling | 8 11 |
| FRANCISQUE (Mrs. Sol Joel) ..... Earl | 8 11 |
| LIVTOITE (Sir Walter de Frece) ..... Cottrill | 8 7 |
| CARSONIA (Mr. Victor Sassoon) ..... Jelliss | 8 7 |
| LIQUID FIRE (Mr. H. Shaw) ..... Morcten | 8 7 |
| KORANG (Mrs. S. Whitbourn) ..... Cottrill | 8 7 |
| HERCULES (Mrs. F. H. Wiggin) ..... Cottrill | 8 7 |
| GOLDEN FAIRY (Lord Derby) ..... Lambton | 8 3 |
| NESTING TIME (Major R. Fenwick-Owner) ..... Owner | 8 3 |
| RELINDA (Mr. Sol Joel) ..... Earl | 8 3 |

**3.0**—**GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE** (Handicap) of 100 sovs. each, 50 sovs. if, or 5 sovs. if declared by Feb. 2, with 5,000 sovs. (including a trophy value 200 sovs.) added. Second 700 sovs., third 400 sovs., fourth 150 sovs. The trainer of winner will receive a cup 50 sovs., and rider of winner a cup 25 sovs. 4 m. 856 yds.

(FOR PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS SEE TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS.)

**3.45**—**HYLTON HANDICAP,** a plate of 1,000 sovs. Second receives 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. Second receives 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. 6 f.

| | st. lb. |
|---|---|
| BLACK GOWN (Capt. G. Davy) ..Beatty | a 9 0 |
| FIELD ARGENT (Mr. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill | 4 8 13 |
| HARPIST (Col. A. Jenkins) F. Hartigan | 5 8 12 |
| MARTENAS (Sir Ernest Tate) ...Peacock | 4 8 2 |
| THISTLE BUD (Sir A. Butt) ..... Wootton | 5 8 13 |
| SUNSTONE (Sir Abe Bailey) ..... R. Day | 6 8 11 |
| FRANCIS JOSEPH (Mr. M. Field) ..... Kochfort | a 7 13 |
| RUHR (Mr. J. T. Downing) ..... M. Vasey | 4 7 4 |

**4.15**—**BICKERSTAFFE PLATE** of 600 sovs. Second receives 80 sovs., and third 20 sovs. For three-year-olds. 1 m.

| | st. lb. |
|---|---|
| TOLGUS (Mr. A. F. Basset) ..... Persse | 9 4 |
| COLORADO (Ld. Derby) ..... Lambton | 9 0 |
| HELTER SKELTER (Ld. Derby) ..... Lambton | 8 12 |
| ARTIST GLOW (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... Dundas | 8 10 |
| VALLON (Ld. Wolverton) ..... Lambton | 8 3 |
| ELIZA NOLAN (Mr. A. Hood) ..... Peacock | 8 3 |
| JANCARY (Mr. Sol Joel) ..... Earl | 8 3 |
| AIGBURTH (Capt. G. Lockett) ..... J. Jarvis | 7 12 |

(The above have arrived.)

| | |
|---|---|
| POMARSKI (Mr. Corrigan) ..... D. Waugh | 8 5 |
| WISE FOOL (Mr. Joel) ..... C. Peck | 7 12 |
| SHANNON SHORE (Ld. Southampton) ..... Beatty | 7 12 |
| WILLIAM OF TYRE (Mr. A. Walker) ..... Persse | 7 12 |
| ROSSLARE (Mr. R. Walker) ..... C. Doyle | 7 12 |
| SOLSTICE (Mrs. Rudd) ..... Oliver | 7 8 |

**4.40**—**KNOWSLEY STAKES** of 5 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Second receives 20 sovs. and third 10 sovs. 1 m.

| | st. lb. |
|---|---|
| BACK STAIR (Lord Allendale) ..B. Jarvis | 5 9 11 |
| MARGARINE (Mrs. Aston) ..... Bazley | 4 8 10 |
| LOCH SEN (Sir Donald Horsfall) ..... Wal. Griggs | 3 7 8 |
| STAROSTA (Ld. Howard de Walden) ..... D. Waugh | 4 9 0 |
| PANDO (Mr. Sol Joel) ..... C. Peck | 5 10 0 |
| CANFIELD (Capt. Lionel Montagu) ..... F. Hartigan | 3 7 7 |
| RUSHAWAY (Capt. A. Stanley Wilson) ..... Storie | 3 7 5 |

(The above have arrived.)

| | |
|---|---|
| THEODOLITE (Mr. T. Bull) ....Reader | 5 7 3 |
| MISUNDERSTOOD C., by Friar Marcus (Sir William Cooke) ..... Platt | 3 7 7 |
| SCHLAYTON (Lord Derby) ..... Lambton | 4 7 0 |
| IRISH WAYS (Mr. D. Frame) ...Killaloe | 6 9 4 |
| DARK EASSIE (Mrs. A. D. Keen) ..... H. Harrison | 4 8 10 |
| NIL SIMILE (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) Elsey | 5 7 3 |
| WILD BUCK (Mr. H. Stewart) ..Powell | 4 9 0 |
| DAUPHIN (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill | 5 7 7 |

LATEST SCRATCHING :—Grand National 'Chase —Vive.

## FORM OF GRAND NATIONAL HORSES.

SILVO—With 11-8 beat Lushing Arms (10-12) a length at Lingfield (3 m.) March 4. Forewarned and unsuited by 3rd and last. Carried 12-7 when winning at Manchester (2 m.) January 1 by 5 lengths from Elson (10-12), with Gunjey (12-2) 3 lengths further off 3rd, and Grecian Wave (11-0) 9th of 13. Carried 12-0 when winning at Liverpool (2½ m.) November 11 by 20 lengths from Hackdalle (12-0), with Knight of the Wilderness (11-2) a bad 3rd and Master Billie (12-0) 4th, after falling. See Old Tay Bridge.

**GERALD L**—See Dwarf of the Forest and Koko.

**OLD TAY BRIDGE**—Beat Koko on 16lb. worse terms. Carried 11-10 when winning at Gatwick (2¾ m.) February 26th by 4 lengths from St. Bernard (10-12), with Double Chance (11-12) 4 lengths further off 3rd, Ben Cruchan (11-4) 4th, Bright's Boy (12-1), who blundered, 5th, White Surrey (10-6) 6th, Patsey V. (10-8), blundered, 7th, Ardeen (11-6) 8th, and Red Bee (10-13) in the rear. In last year's "National," with 11-12, beaten 4 lengths by Double Chance (10-9) after leading over the last fence, with Fly Mask (11-11) 3rd, Sprig (11-2) 4th, Silvo (12-7) 5th, Dwarf of the Forest (10-10) 6th, and Jack Horner (10-0) 7th.

**VIVE**—See Mount Etna, Koko, Master Billie and Gerald L.

**ARDEEN**—See Old Tay Bridge. Carried 12-0 when 4th of 13 to D.D.B. (10-4) at Leicester (3 m.) February 16. See Gerald L. and Grecian Wave.

**BRIGHT'S BOY**—See Dwarf of the Forest, Wallsend and Old Tay Bridge. Carried 12-5 when winning at Sandown (2½ m. 50 yds.) February 3 by 2 lengths from Koko (12-4), who was hampered, with Clifford Hall (10-13) 4 lengths behind 3rd, and Thrown In (11

## POINT-TO-POINT.

### CLONMEL HARRIERS.

The Clonmel Harriers' Point-to-Point meeting was held yesterday over a fine four mile hunting course at Glantgrave, three miles from Clonmel. It was favoured by glorious weather, and an immense attendance from all parts enjoyed the splendid sport. Details:—

OPEN HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE. Weights, 13st. 7lb. About 4 m.

Mr. M. O. Springfield's TIPPERARY BOY..Owner 1
Mr. J. Power's ASHPLANT.....Owner 2
Mr. T. Barry's DRUMMER.....Stakeum 3
Also ran—Mr. P. Guiry's Ballyhooky Boy, Mr. J. J. Ryan's Bogera.
Won by two lengths; three lengths.

CLONMEL HARRIERS' CHALLENGE CUP. Weights, 12st. 7lb. About 4 m.

Mr. W. E. Mulcahy's MISS MUFFET.....Owner 1
Mr. W. Byrne's BLACK AND WHITE..A. Roddy 2
Miss K. Croome's SNOOKER.....P. Guiry 3
Also ran—Mr. M. McCarthy's The Lord of the Valley, Miss G. Dinsey's Bindle, Mr. C. M. Malcomson's Spec, Mr. E. Boyle's Carbery's Isles, Mr. J. M. O'Brien's Solrvale.
Won by a length; same.

OPEN LIGHT-WEIGHT. Weights, 12st. About 4 m.

Mr. P. O'Neill's SWANEE II.....Cricksmore 1
Mrs. White's MUSTARD BOX.....White 2
Mr. J. Walsh's QUIXEY.....Owner 3
Also ran—Mr. O'Driscoll's Fighting Bird, Mrs. M. Maher's O'Gorman, Mr. Cummins' Who Cares.
Won by three lengths; bad third.

NOVICE RACE.

Miss G. Boyle's WHIST.....Owner 1
Miss A. Malcomson's LADDIE.....Owner 2
Miss I. Boyle's REBEL.....Owner 3
Also ran—Master T. Joyce's Corncrake, Miss H. McNulty's Song of the Chase, Miss F. Sadlier's Rescue, Master P. Fahy's Spec, Mr. J. White's Gaffe.
Won easily; a neck.

FARMERS' RACE. Weights, 12st. 4 m.

Mr. J. Gleeson's LADY ROLAND....J. Lombard 1
Mr. M. Mulcahy's CHASSEUR.....P. Guiry 2
Mr. R. Walsh's ANOTHER BIRD.....Walsh 3
Also ran—Mr. J. C. Ryan's Marching South, Mr. J. Sage's Dinver, Mr. M. O'Neill's Hymerstown, Mr. D. Marshall's Berna Derg, Mr. J. Quinlan's Captain, Mr. C. Blackmore's Ballinahinch, Mr. G. Blackmore's White Girl, Mr. D. Croake's Blackbird, Mr. T. Quinlan's Blue Pearl, Mr. D. Donovan's Molly.
Won easily; a bad third.

### ISLAND HUNT.

The Island Hunt Point-to-Point Meeting was brought off at Marshalstown, Enniscorthy, yesterday, and was most successful. The weather was fine, and there was a large attendance. Details:—

MEMBERS' RACE. Weights 13st. 3½ m.

Mr. W. Black's GARDNER.....1
Mr. T. J. Roche's DAISY.....2
Mr. L. Doyle's SEASIDE.....3
Also ran—Mr. R. Sampson's X Ray, Mr. W. W. Moore's Woodranger, Mr. W. E. Webb's Waygood, Mr. R. J. O'Neill's White Prophet.

RED COAT RACE (OPEN). Weights 13st. 3½ m.

Mr. J. R. Siers' BIBBLES.....1
Mr. J. R. Hickey's COLLEEN.....2
Mr. L. T. Kirwan's BALLINAGEE.....3
Also ran—Capt. S. S. Bradford's Flower, Mr. J. Doe's Independable, Mr. P. W. Hayes' Samson, Mr. K. Walsh's Diver, Mr. J. Power's Tommy, Mr. L. Sweetman's Boro Boy, Mr. B. Braddell's Sunny.

OPEN RACE. Weights 11st. About 3½ m.

Mr. T. Wright's LITTLE WONDER.....1
Mr. J. Ringwood's BLARNEY.....2
Mr. S. C. Burgess's CARNEW.....3
Also ran—Mrs. Lalin's Pearls of Egypt, Mr. P. Furlong's Little Chip, Mr. P. J. O'Neill's The Major, Mr. D. H. Doyne's Clove, Mrs. Fenton's Airman.

FARMERS' RACE. Weights 11st. 7lb. About 3 m.

Mr. S. Scaife's KILTOGUE.....1
Mr. P. Dempsey's SILVER STAR.....2
Mr. W. Roche's KEEP COOL.....3
Also ran—Mr. J. J. Leary's Ballyhaw Lass, Mrs. Sanderson's Chance, Mr. J. Mernagh's Blank Cartridge, Mr. L. Doyle's Maid of the Mountains.

### COUNTY LIMERICK HUNT.

Under the auspices of the County Limerick Hunt, a most successful Point-to-Point was held at Kilmallock yesterday. The weather was fine, and a large attendance included a large number of members of the Limerick, Duhallow, Scarteen, Tipperary and United Hunts. Results:—

GREENHALL CHALLENGE CUP, value £100 (presented by Sir Albert Greenhall, Bart., C.V.O.). Weights, 14st. About 3½ m.

Mr. G. M. Goodlood's MAH JONG, 14-0..Owner 1
Captain F. Wise's JUMBO, 14-7.....Owner 2
Mr. H. Cuff's D.W.D., 14-0.....Owner 3
Also ran—Mr. J. S. Shepherd's Larry (W. R. O'Connell); Mr. H. M. Fildes' Niblo (Mr. J. W. Cuny).
Won by ten lengths; twenty-five lengths.

BROWNING CHALLENGE CUP, value £100 (presented by Mr. D. R. Browning). Weights, 12st. About 5½ m.

Mr. E. Walsh's KILBRACK, 12-7..Mr. G. M. Smith 1
Mrs. W. Dyer's WELFARE II., 13-0.....Mr. W. Dwyer 2
Mr. G. S. Harris's T.O.D., 12-7.....Owner 3
Also ran—Miss M. R. Ellard's Fiwaway (Miss Foley), Captain P. Wise's Syndicate (Owner); Mr. J. P. Hogan's Dan Rusk (Mr. R. O'Connell).
Won by five lengths; a very bad third.

THE HARTNETT CHALLENGE CUP, value £50 (presented by Mr. D. W. Hartnett). Weights, 12st. or over. To be ridden by ladies. About 5½ m.

Miss Hanley's LITTLE MYG.....Miss Murdock 1
Mr. James Fogarty's FRENCH LILY..Miss Tudor 2
Mr. R. J. Moriarty's OXFORD BLUE..Miss Manning 3
Also ran—Major D. F. Felton's Circe (Miss Carroll Leahy); Mr. T. J. Considine's Ivo (Miss Considine); Mr. James McGrath's Lily Pet (Miss V. Harris).
Won by a distance; a bad third.

THE CLERY CHALLENGE CUP, value £50 (presented by Mr. Mark J. Clery). Weights, 12st. 7lb. or over. About 4½ m.

Mr. J. J. Shepherd's PEEVISH POLLY.....Mr. R. Sherlock 1
Mr. R. K. Sheehy's DANDY.....Mr. J. Power 2
Mr. J. J. O'Brien's FIDGET.....Mr. J. Magner 3
Also ran—Mr. J. W. Canty's Bashfoot (Owner); Mr. Vaughan's Finance (Mr. R. O'Connell); Mr. Harris's Locarno (Mr. J. Bourke); Mr. E. Flannery's Old Pal (Mr. M. Madden); Mr. J. Butler's Silver Lace (Mr. T. Hurley).
Won by four lengths; two lengths.

LIMERICK SPORTING FRATERNITY CHALLENGE CUP. A farmers' race. Weight for age, etc. About 3½ m.

Mr. P. Gleeson's WALTZ AWAY, 12-7.....Mr. Y. Hederman 1
Mr. J. G. Lynche's GLENRUE, 11-4.....Mr. J. Moloney 2
Mr. J. Mitchell's SHORTAL, 12-0.....Mr. N. Connolly 3
Also ran—Mr. M. R. Carroll's Sahara (Mr. J. McCarthy); Mr. P. Hayes's Billy (Owner); Captain J. F. O'Grady's Red Ivy (Owner); Mr. J. Madden's Ballinacarra Star (Mr. P. J. Quinlan); Mr. J. O'Dwyer's Cheerio (Mr. G. Harris).
Won by a length and a half; half a length.

## GOLF.

### HAGEN WINS WEST COAST TOURNEY.

Walter Hagen won the West Coast Open Tournament at St. Petersburgh (Florida), on Wednesday, with a score of 283 for 72 holes. Mr. R. T. Jones, the American amateur champion, was second with 285. Jones, as an amateur, was entitled to a prize of 500 dollars in plate, but he requested that the money should not be taken from the purse, so that R. Cruickshank, who was third with 287, was given the second and third money's. T. D. Armour, the former Edinburgh amateur, returned 291, and W. Melhorn 292.

### IRISH PROFESSIONAL TOURNAMENT.

The Cork (Little Island) Club have decided on putting up £250 in prize money for a tournament open to members of the I.P.G.A. and professionals who are attached to Irish clubs.

The dates are April 19, 20 and 21, the qualifying round over 36 holes for eight to play in the match play stages taking place on the Monday. The winner will receive £20, second £10, the semi-finalists £5 each, and the four beaten in the first round £2 10s. each. Entries close on Saturday, April 3, at 4 o'clock, with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. William Dwyer.

### A REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE.

A remarkable performance was achieved by H. Amos, the local professional, in the Guildford Alliance Championship Meeting at Bramley yesterday, when with 142 for 36 holes, he won the championship and the Northcliffe Cup for the third successive year. He also won the handicap prize from plus 2 with 149, and with it the Whiteaway Cup, also for the third consecutive year.

ROYAL DUBLIN.—To-morrow—The Bar Cup, Stroke.

CASTLE (Ladies' Branch).—Prize presented by Messrs. Elvery, to-day. Draws, 10.30, 11 and 2 o'clocks. Flag competition.

HOWTH (Ladies's section).—Draw for Club Cup: Miss Fitzmaurice v. Miss M. L. Spence (15); Mrs. McMahon v. Miss S. H. Spencer; Mrs. Lee v. Mrs. Lloyd; Miss O'Donohoe v. Mrs. Chance; Miss Sheridan v. Miss McLoughlin; Miss L. Magwood v. Miss Bibney; Miss Anderson v. Mrs. M. Whelan; Mrs. Haulon, a bye. First match to be concluded on or before Monday, 5th April.

SUTTON.—Ladies' Section. Medal winners' competition—Mrs. Mannion, 76 (21); Mrs. Fitzsimons, junior, 82 (23).

LUCAN (Ladies' Branch).—Wednesday next—Prize presented by a member: 18 holes, strokes. Draw at 2.30.

THE ISLAND (MALAHIDE).—L.L.G.U. silver medal won by Mrs. H. Mitchell (6). Monthly medal:—Class I.—Mrs. J. F. Jameson (2), 3 down. Class II.—Miss B. Moore (19), 5 down.

### NATIONAL ARMY HURLING.

At Kildare Artillery Corps defeated M'Kee team in the first round of the G.H.Q. Command Hurling championship. Although Murphy, the Cork hurler, was absent from the Artillery team, their defence gave a splendid exhibition. With such players as Costigan, Power, and Leeson on their side this year M'Kee were expected to put up a stiff fight. They form a new group within the Command, being distinct from their neighbours, the G.H.Q. Artillery started briskly, scoring a minor, per Kelly, in the first few minutes. Captain Finlay, in centre field was early prominent, being responsible for a couple of scores. Play was interesting, and Bromby, with a goal and a point, soon drew level. Power, Lanigan, Leeson, and Costigan were prominent for the visitors, but erratic shooting by the forwards kept M'Kee from obtaining the lead. Artillery maintained the pressure to the end of the first half, and led at the interval on the score:—

Artillery Corps—3 goals 2 points.
M'Kee—1 goal 1 point.

The second half opened in favour of Artillery, who, with the incline, gave Power plenty to do in goal. The exchanges were lively, and it resolved itself into a battle between the defences. Artillery were the better hurlers, and after Power, in the M'Kee goal, had been bombarded with shots, his charge eventually fell, and Artillery added another goal. There was interest in the game right to the end, when Artillery entered the next round on the score:—

Artillery Corps—4 goals 2 points.
M'Kee—1 goal 1 point.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### HOW TO PLAY IT.

### NO. 1—TOOLS OF THE TRADE.

*BY RENE LACOSTE.*

Whatever game you are going to play the first thing is to study the tools with which your are going to play it. Unless the beginner starts by having an idea of the importance of the implements he has to use, and to think about them for himself, he will run the risk of choosing badly, and consequently forming habits that will hamper him and will be difficult to change later.

In lawn tennis the tools of the trade, from the player's point of view, may be considered under three heads—racket, clothes, and balls. The court and the net are matters more for the club than for the individual.

**LIGHT RACKETS FOR SPEED.**

Of the player's tools, the most important is the racket. If you are to play well, you must have a racket to suit your hand. This sounds a truism, but it is sometimes not sufficiently understood. You read occasionally that the racket ought to be of a certain weight, or between certain weights, for players of such and such an age or degree of physical strength. To my mind, this is an error. The question of the weight of the racket is, in my opinion, one which depends almost entirely on the speed of nervous reaction in the player. A player of quick reaction can use a heavy one, of slow re-action must use a light racket. A light racket makes for speed of movement, a heavy one slows it. Therefore, this very important question is not one of principle or rule, but purely of individuality.

**MY CHOICE.**

Let me make my meaning plain by a few examples. W. M. Johnston and Gerald Patterson are two of the greatest players of the day. Johnston is very small and light, and of relatively little physical strength. Patterson is strongly built, and is dowered with immense force in his body and shoulders. Let Patterson uses, comparatively speaking, a very light racket, and Johnston a very heavy one. The reason is that Johnston is a man of extremely quick nervous reaction, while Patterson's reaction is slow.

For myself, I have a rather slow reaction, and, therefore, find that a fairly light racket suits me best. The one I favour weighs almost exactly 390 grammes, or, with the strip of plaster that I bind over the handle to ensure a good grip, a fraction over 14 ounces. The plaster on the handle has a further effect. Slightly increasing the weight of the racket, it throws the balance into the handle, and thus renders the head distinctly lighter in proportion to the whole. There are probably few players who use a racket with such a light head as I do, but it suits me for the same reason; it increases my speed of movement. If I had as quick a reaction as Johnston, it would, on the contrary, put me at a disadvantage. This is a point which is frequently neglected by instructors, who will feel a beginner's racket and approve of it if it seems to be what his physical development demands, and one often sees young players checked in their game by having rackets either too light or too heavy for their individual requirements, because they have been chosen in accordance with their physical strength, instead of with their degree of nervous re-action.

**THE BEGINNER'S RACKET.**

I recommend all young players to reflect carefully on this, and to choose their rackets, not according to the weight they can comfortably handle, but according to the speed of stroke they can attain, otherwise they will fall into the common error of taking the heaviest racket they can use without tiring their arm, which, for the above reasons, may not be an advantage at all. Given an equal speed of nervous reaction, a strong man can use a heavier racket than a man muscularly weak. Subject always to the condition of speed of nervous reaction, a heavier racket has the advantage that it puts greater weight into the stroke.

Once you have your weapon you must keep it in order, and for this, of course, a press is essential to prevent the wood from warping when the racket is not being played with. I have about ten rackets in use at once, and keep them three of four together in a press of solid wood, which fastens tight by means of a lever and heavy leather strap. A solid wood face is to be preferred for a press, even for one racket, to an open frame, as it gives an even pressure on the wood of the racket.

**KEEP A GOOD SELECTION.**

It is advisable, to get the best results out of your game, to have this large number of rackets by you, not only to avoid using up the racket too fast, but because you must be able to choose from among your rackets according to the temperature of the day on which you are playing. The rackets should be themselves all be as nearly identical as possible, but between one racket and another there will be a difference in the tension of the gut. This is where the importance of having a number of rackets comes in. High tension in the gut gives less elasticity to the racket; low tension greater. Now, on a cold day a lawn tennis ball is heavier, and has less elasticity in itself than on a hot day; therefore, in such conditions it is advisable to have greater elasticity in the racket—that is, to choose one which is less tense. High tension in the racket spells a high degree of control over the ball; low tension, on the other hand, greater ease of playing, because the racket being more elastic, the stroke requires less force. Between the extremes of high and low tension in the racket there will always be a point on any given day which, in accordance with the temperature of the air, gives the maximum degree of elasticity combined with the maximum degree of ball control.

**BROOKES AND HIS RACKET.**

To take a practical instance, Brookes always played with a racket of extremely low tension, and, therfore, with the great ease for which he is famous. Yet, in my experience, he always played best on a rather cold day; that is, when the ball was heavy and the conditions of play, therefore, approximated to those given by hot weather, a light ball, and a tense racket. Elasticity is preserved to a certain degree in a tense racket by having it string with very fine gut; therefore, fine gut is preferable to coarse gut, because it makes for greater ease of playing without appreciably sacrificing ball control.

Players nowadays have the choice between rackets of wood and gut, and metal rackets strung with wire. The advantage of the latter is that they reduce wind resistance. Other experiments have been made with a view to reducing wind resistance. Colonel Mayes, for instance, usese a racket with a hole cut through its "heart"—that is, in the solid portion immediately below the head. I have tried wire rackets, but I do not think that at present they are useful for match play. It is very difficult to obtain the proper degree of tension and elasticity with wire, and this is liable to spoil the player's touch. For use outside match play wire rackets have the advantages that there is no danger of their warping from getting damp and that they are cheaper to manufacture; but players who wish to bring their game up to match standard will probably not find them of serious interest.

**CLOTHES AND THE MAN.**

Next to the question of racket comes that of clothes. For men dress on the tennis court does not offer much variety. The important point is not to run the risk of catching cold, and to my mind the best equipment with this in view is flannel trousers and a cellular shirt. If I use a sweater, I take it off as soon as possible, so as not to induce perspiration, which increases the subsequent risk of cold-catching. Headgear is a matter almost entirely for individual comfort and taste. Some men play in a hat; others, however hot the sun may be, bareheaded. Personally, I find a generous peak gives great protection against the sun; that was the reason of my adopting the jockey cap that attracted, perhaps, unnecessary attention.

**THE SPIKED SHOE.**

As to shoes, considerable latitude is possible. In France or Spain many players wear *espadrilles*, the string-soled sandals native to the Basque country, which are cheap and very light. The string soles gives a better grip than anything else on a hard earth court the surface of which is slightly damp; in any other conditions, and for general use, I prefer that given by crepe rubber, and, in fact, always use it. The fault I find with most shoes is that they do not bind closely enough round the foot. To overcome this difficulty I have had made a pair on the same pattern as that of running shoes, which fit perfectly close, with very light crepe soles, and I have found these to give good results. Spikes, which are common on American grass courts, cannot be worn on the Continent, as there are no grass courts, and are unpopular in England, since they spoil the courts. But they actually give the best grip on grass, even when dry, and, of course, when at all damp. The system of three courts all side by side which obtains for championship matches in America makes the use of spikes more possible, because the big matches are not played all on the same court, and, therefore, the court is less spoiled than it would be if spikes were worn.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

## RUGBY.

### SCHOOLS INTERPROVINCIAL TRIAL.

**PROBABLES v. POSSIBLES.**

The following teams were selected to take part in the trial game, which will take place to-day at Lansdowne road at 3.30 p.m.:—

Probables.—Wilton—Egan (Clongowes); Feard (Andrews), Dee (Blackrock), Cussen (Blackrock), Carraher (Clongowes); Culhane (Blackrock), Ryan (Blackrock); Carroll (captain), McAuley, Creagh, Mooney (Belvedere), Keaney, O'Rourke (Blackrock), McEvoy, Power (Clongowes).

Possibles.—Colgan—Brady (Blackrock); Higginbotham (Presentation Glas.), Wall (King's Hospital), Kent (Clongowes), Lambert (Mountjoy); Hogan (C.U.S.) (captain), Shields (Belvedere); Jones, Hill (Blackrock), Riordan, Lawlor (Clongowes), Maguire (Castleknock), Nash (Mountjoy), Armitage (Wesley).

Substitutes.—Full-back, Cremin (Clongowes); wings—McPhilips (C.U.S.), Keana (Presentation Glas.); centres—Cremin (Clongowes), O'Leary (Castleknock); scrum half, Willoughby (Wesley); outhalf, Cremin (Clongowes); forwards—Dennis (Mountjoy), Tighe (Belvedere), Kent (Clongowes), Smyth (Kilkenny), Irwin (St. Andrews).

### PRESENTATION TO MR. S. P. MERCIER.

At the annual dinner of the Clontarf Football Club, held on Saturday last, Mr. S. P. Mercier was the recipient of a presentation from his many friends in the club on the occasion of his approaching marriage to Miss Boyne, of Bearsden, Glasgow. Mr. K. B. Polden, in making the presentation on behalf of the members, referred to Mr. Mercier's long and intimate association with the club. As a player, hon. treasurer, hon. secretary, and member of the committee, he had rendered invaluable service, bringing enthusiasm and thoroughness to bear on all the duties he undertook. Further, as Hon. Secretary of the Association of Referees, Leinster Branch, Mr. Mercier had done splendid work for Rugby football generally, which had been greatly appreciated by all the clubs. In concluding, Mr. Polden conveyed to Mr. Mercier and his bride the best wishes of the subscribers for their future happiness and prosperity. Mr. Mercier thanked the members of his old club for their very great kindness to him at all times, and particularly for this further evidence of their regard and esteem, which he valued dearly, and he hoped to continue to interest himself in anything that was for the good of the club and Rugby football generally.

### ULSTER SCHOOLS CUP FINAL. CAMPBELL COLLEGE WIN THE REPLAY.

The replay of the final of the Ulster Schools' Cup competition, at Ravenhill, Belfast, yesterday, between Campbell College and Coleraine Academical Institution, attracted a crowd of 8,000, and another keen and exciting match was witnessed.

The forces were the same as those which drew on St. Patrick's Day, with the exception that J. Dick (captain) replaced Barnett on the Campbell right wing. Coleraine played McClenahan as wing forward, and he also put the ball in the scrimmage.

The weakened pack were often beaten for possession. Uncontested tries were scored in the first half for Coleraine by McClenahan and for Campbell by McCreight. In the second period Stewart got Campbell a try, which Ivers goaled, and later McCreight added another. It was not improved on. For fully twenty-five minutes of this half Coleraine did everything but score, and which turned the scale in Campbell's favour was their superior handling. Result:—

Campbell—1 goal 2 tries (11 points).
Coleraine—1 try (3 points).

### SOMERSET (20) V. MIDDLESEX (17).

**CUSSEN AND CAGNEY SCORE.**

Somerset won the match with Middlesex at Weston-super-Mare yesterday by two placed goals one dropped goal and two tries to one placed goal and one penalty goal and three tries. The visitors were compelled to make several changes from the side originally selected, but they put up a good match in the opening half and gained a lead of six points. After Gibbs had crossed for Somerset, Twose converting, the home line was crossed in turn by Cussen, Cagney, and Wells, and Twose on both added the extra points to the firs ttry. Rocyn-Jones placing a penalty goal from directly beneath the posts. Middlesex increased their lead, but Somerset came out stronger and dominated the rest of the game. Gibbs ran over again, Twose converting, and after an unsuccessful effort for the visitors by Hume, Twose cleverly dropped a goal and Quick ran in to put the scores level. Finishing in great style, Somerset ran out winners through a third try by Gibbs.

**GLAMORGAN (20) v. MONMOUTHSHIRE (4).**

Outplaying their opponents after being behind at half-time, Glamorgan at Cardiff yesterday defeated Monmouthshire by a goal and five tries to a goal and a penalty goal. Neither team was very representative, but some good form was shown. Thomas and Turnbull, of Glamorgan, being the best centres on the field, while the Glamorgan forwards lasted very well. Wills, their forward, showing prominently. Monmouthshire did well in the first half, tries being scored by Watkins (2), Green, and Wilkins. Penalties and dropped goal, Pierce, got over twice for Glamorgan, and later on Turnbull added two more and Foulkes and Mathias one each. Pascall was successful with one place kick.

**TO-DAY'S FIXTURE.**

SCHOOLS' INTERPROVINCIAL TRIAL.
Probables v. Possibles. Lansdowne road, 3.30.

**TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.**

LEINSTER SENIOR CUP—SEMI-FINALS.
University College v. Wesley. Lansdowne road, 2.30.
Dublin University v. Bective Rangers. 2nd, Sydney Parade.
PROVINCIAL TOWNS CUP—SEMI-FINAL RE-PLAY.
Carlow v. Co. Kildare. Athy.

CARLOW F.C.—The following team has been selected to represent Co. Carlow v. Co. Kildare in the semi-final of the Provincial Towns Cup at Athy to-morrow:—J. G. Considine; Dr. Schofield, J. Melrose, R. M'Conkey, E. E. C. Reeves; J. C. C. Best, W. Fanning; B. C. Silocock (capt.), J. Oliver, J. M. Clifford, Rev. M'Donnell, G. J. O'Donnell, B. J. Nolan, W. J. Flynn, A. Hirwood.

**CROSS-CHANNEL RESULT.**

| | Points. | | Points. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nuneaton | 8 | Coventry | 3 |

## HOCKEY.

### BUCCANEERS ON TOUR.

In accordance with their established custom, the Buccaneers have completed arrangements to attend the annual Folkestone Festival, which will be held as usual under the management of Mr. E. W. Seary during the Easter holidays. A thoroughly representative entry has been received, and of the regular teams Acrostics will be the only absentees.

At Folkestone Buccaneers will play three matches against United services on Friday, April 2nd; Cambridge University Wanderers on April 3rd, and Oxford University Occasionals on April 5th. In addition, they will play Acrostics in London on April 6th.

A useful side has been got together, as will be seen from the following list of players who have accepted the invitation to travel:—W. G. M'Cormick, J. P. Macnamara, H. T. Heard, R. F. Fielden, S. S. Courtis, R. Brown, H. J. M'Cormick, T. H. Fry, S. G. Ronan, J. R. Peacocke, J. E. Cairns, M. F. Enger, M. Holmes, J. F. Mahony, J. W. F. Crawford.

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JUNIOR SCHOOLS' CUP (FINAL).
French School (Bray) v. Rathfarnham Abbey II. Milltown, 4 p.m.

**PRINCIPAL MATCHES TO-MORROW.**

Ireland v. England. Belfast.
Ireland v. Wales (Ladies). Whitechurch.
Leinster v. Ulster (Junior inter-provincial). Belfast.
Leinster v. Ulster (Schools' inter-provincial). Belfast.
Railway Union v. Three Rock Rovers (Mills Cup—Semi-final).

**JUNIOR AND SCHOOLS' INTER-PROVINCIALS.**

Changes are announced in the Leinster teams for the Junior and Schools' inter-provincial matches, which will be played in Belfast to-morrow morning. In the Junior XI., C. Buttimshaw has declared off, and his place will be taken by A. J. Keegan (C.M.C.A.). In the Schools' team J. Squire will be unable to travel, and F. Sheilaze is moved to centre-half. E. Byrne (Belvedere College) coming in at left half-back.

The teams will travel by the 6.50 p.m. train from Amiens street this evening, and will stay at the Union Hotel, Belfast.

**SOUTH MUNSTER UNION.**
THE SCHOOLS' CUP.

| | Goals. | | Goals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Midleton College | 6 | Cork Gram. School. | 3 |
| Midleton College | 3 | Bishop Foy's School, Waterford | 1 |

**LEINSTER LADIES' UNION.**
SENIOR SCHOOLS' CUP.
Semi-final Round.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cabra | 5 | v. Rathfarnham Abbey | 0 |
| Bertrand | 2 | v. Alexandra College | 0 |
| | | Final. | |
| Cabra | 2 | v. Bertrand | 0 |

## ASSOCIATION.

### YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

**ENGLISH LEAGUE—DIVISION I.**

| | Goals. | | Goals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tottenham Hotspur | 1 | Newcastle United | 0 |

**ENGLISH LEAGUE—DIVISION II.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preston North End | 3 | Fulham | 1 |

**ENGLISH LEAGUE—DIVISION III. (N.).**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grimsby Town | 2 | Corpo Alexandra | 0 |

**ENGLISH LEAGUE—DIVISION III. (S.).**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plymouth Argyle | 5 | Charlton Athletic | 0 |

**REPRESENTATIVE MATCH.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F.A. Eleven | 1 | Northern Counties | 1 |

## HUNTING.

### HUNTING APPOINTMENTS. THE WARD UNION.

| Date—March. | Meet. | Hour. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 27 | Donaghmore | 1.30 |

THE MEATH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To-day | Garradice | 11.30 |
| Saturday, 27 | Enfield | 11.45 |

THE KILDARE.

MEATH HOUNDS.—The meet on Friday, April 2nd, at Kilbride Cross-roads, is abandoned, owing to its being Good Friday.

ISLAND HOUNDS.—March — Monday, 29th, Buffer's Alley. April—Saturday, 3rd—The Ballagh; Tuesday, 6th, Ballintray Bridge. 11.30 o'clock. To finish the season.

BALLYMACAD HOUNDS.—March — Friday, 26th, Archerstown; Monday, 29th, Hilltown. April —Saturday, 3rd, Parvencastell; Wednesday, 7th, Kennels; Saturday, 10th, Crossdrum. At 12.

BRAY HARRIERS.—Bye Day—Saturday, 27th, Rathsery, Co. Wicklow. At 12.

HILLSIDE HARRIERS.—Meet at Rathcoole, Saturday, 27th, 2.0.

### CARLOW HOUNDS.

On Saturday hounds met at Lisnavagh, and, after drawing the demesne blank, moved on to Grange Park. After a quick find they went away on a fox over Butler's Grange, past Tankardstown Cross on their right, and thence over two well-known fences in the Tobinstown double. Then left-handed over Mrs. Kepple's bounds before marking their fox to ground close to the piers of Paulsvills. Returning to Mr. Fenton's covert a second fox was soon on foot, who, following the example of his predecessor, left the covert behind him, and, crossing over Butler's Grange, went on by Tobinstown, and took us direct into Lisnavagh. Here, after but little delay in covert, hounds made for the open once more, and, running hard, retraced their steps over Tobinstown and Pauleville back into Grange Park, where scent failed, and the fox had to be left master of the situation. Ballymurphy, tried next, failed to hold, and nothing more was done.

With a piercing wind and frequent snow showers, the Bagenalstown meet on Tuesday was held under unpleasant weather conditions. Matters, however, improved throughout the day, and scent was undeniably good. Foxes at first were hard to find, Kilcarrig Rocks, Kirwan's Glen and Lorum being tenantless, but in Dunroe hounds were rewarded by a quick find in the covert. Hunting him out of the wood and on through the gorse, it looked as though their fox was making for Spa Hill, but, being headed here, he swung left-handed, facing for Knock Squire. A short ring in this direction and turning back, hounds ran through the top end of Dunroe Wood and out over a more rideable line of country. With great cry, and running hard, the pack swung down over Knockullard, crossing the Borris road on the right of Ballinree Bog, and facing for Corrie's Cross. Short of this point, however, they ran their fox to ground on the banks of the Corrie's River after a sharp burst of twenty-five minutes. After drawing Ballinree Bog blank, home was the order.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### DAVIS CUP DRAW. THE EUROPEAN ZONE.

In the draw for the European Zone of the Davis Cup as originally received, two countries, Denmark and India, were omitted, and France was drawn against Czecho-Slovakia. This is amended by the official draw, from which it appears that both Denmark and India have entered, and will meet France and Czecho-Slovakia, respectively, in the second round ties.

First round ties in the Zone must be completed on or before May 4th, second round on or before May 18th, and third round on or before May 31st. The semi-finals must be completed by July 13th, and the final by July 27th.

### LONDON COVERED COURTS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

O. G. N. Turnbull, N. Sharpe, H. W. Austin, and F. R. L. Crawford yesterday qualified for the semi-final round of the Men's Singles in the London Covered Courts Championships at Queen's Club. Turnbull continued to play devastating tennis, and gained his fourth successive straight set victory over O. Powell in the fourth round. Powell was completely outclassed, being kept on the run throughout. He only won seven games in the whole match. Sharpe passed into the semi-final round without playing a match yesterday, his opponent, Nils Middelboe, having scratched. Both Crawford and Austin had to fight hard, and each lost the first set.

Mrs. Beamish, the holder of the Ladies' Singles title, experienced little opposition from Mrs. Rowe, winning in straight sets with the loss of only one game. She thus passed into the penultimate round.

## CHESS.

### DUBLIN CHESS CLUB AND G.H.Q.

The Armstrong Cup battle between the seniors and the juniors among the competing combinations took its natural course last night, when the Dublin Club beat G.H.Q. at McKee Barracks by 6 games to 2. Several of the games were full of interest, and the Army players displayed considerable resentative, but some good form was shown. Thomas and Turnbull, of Glamorgan, being the best centres on the field, while the Glamorgan forwards lasted very well. Wills their forward shoving was prominently. Monmouthshire did well in the first half, tries being scored by Watkins (2), Green, and Wilkins. Penalties and dropped goal, Pierce, got over twice for Glamorgan, and later on Turnbull added two more and Foulkes and Mathias one each. Pascall was successful with one place kick.

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preston North End | 3 | Fulham | 1 |

**ENGLISH LEAGUE—DIVISION III. (N.).**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grimsby

## AUCTION TO-DAY, AT 29 BACHELOR'S WALK, COX'S AUCTION ROOMS.

SUPERIOR DUBLIN-MADE FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, BY BECHSTEIN; FIVE OTHER IRON-FRAME SWEET-TONED INSTRUMENTS, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY, Etc.

AMONG THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS ARE A LARGE 5-PIECE CHESTERFIELD SET, WITH LOOSE KIDDERDOWN CUSHIONS, DO., WITH VI-SPRING CUSHIONS, BOTH COVERED IN SILK AND HAIR-UPHOLSTERED; INLAID ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT CHINA CABINETS, LARGE ORMOLU-MOUNTED FRENCH CABINET, OCCASIONAL TABLES, CHAIRS, PIANO SEATS, VIOLIN, BOW AND CASE, COAL AND CABINETS, INLAID ROSEWOOD AND CHIPPENDALE OVERMANTEL GLASSES, BRASS FENDERS AND FIRE BRASSES, OLD CHIPPENDALE WINE TABLE, CARVED CHIPPENDALE DINING CHAIRS, COVERED IN LEATHER, CARVED CLAW AND BALL LEGS; ANY-BUREAU BOOKCASE, 6 SCREW DINING TABLES, FROM 5 TO 12 FEET LONG, IN OAK AND MAHOGANY, HALL STANDS, DUMB WAITERS, 5ft. BLACK CARVED OAK BOOKCASE, 6ft. OPEN DO., MOVABLE SHELVES; CABINETS, PILLAR AND CLAW TABLES, DININGROOM OVERMANTELS, SET OF 8 OAK SPOONBACK DINING CHAIRS, COVERED IN LEATHER; PLATED ENTREE DISHES, ROSE BOWLS, TEA SETS, COFFEE TRAYS, PUNCH KETTLES, SALVERS, CRUETS, BREAD BASKETS, INK STANDS, ETC.; 11-PIECE OAK SUITE, COVERED IN VELVET; 12 MAHOGANY-FRAMED CHAIRS, COVERED IN HAIRCLOTH; ANTIQUE BOOK-CASE AND CHEST OF DRAWERS COMBINED; SETS OF 4, 6 AND 8 DINING CHAIRS; BEDROOM FURNISHING IN VARIETY, INCLUDING 6ft. INLAID MAHOGANY SUITE, 6ft. BURR WALNUT SUITE, 7 PIECES; 5ft. 6in. JACOBEAN OAK DO.; 10 OTHER BEDROOM SUITES, IN VARIOUS WOODS AND SIZES; SINGLE AND DOUBLE BEDS, WITH 4-PLY WIRES AND PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES; BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, SERVANTS' BEDS, PAINTED DRESSES, DRESSING TABLES, WASHSTANDS; KITCHEN AND DEAL FURNITURE IN VARIETY, TABLES, CHAIRS, CULINARY UTENSILS; SEVERAL LENGTHS OF BEST QUALITY LINOLEUM, GAS COOKERS, AND NUMEROUS MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS. THE PIANOS, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT 3 O'CLOCK, INCLUDE A MAGNIFICENT UPRIGHT IRON GRAND, FULL TRICHORD, IVORY KEYS, BY BECHSTEIN, EQU'' TO NEW; DO., BY HOPKINSON, LONDON; 2 IRON-FRAMED PIANOS, BY CRANE AND CO.; A LEARNER'S PIANO, AND A SEMI-GRAND DO. GOODS ON VIEW. AUCTION COMMENCES AT 12.30.

JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER & VALUER.

## SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY). VARTRY LODGE, KILLINEY.

Including: Important Black Oak Enclosed Sideboard, with panels, carved in Teniers and other subjects, with mirror-back; Carved Oak Dinner Wagon, Sets of Chairs, Carved Oak Pedestal Writing Table, Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, on carved base; Louis Mahogany China Display Cabinet, Occasional Cabinet, Carved Oak Hall Stand, Hall Chairs, Gong, Barometer, extra large and smaller Turkey Carpets, Axminster and other Carpeting; Suites of good Curtains, Pierced Brass and other Fenders, Wall Mirrors, Mahogany and Walnut Wardrobes, Marble-top Washstands, Bedsteads, with Spring and Hair Mattresses, and usual Bedroom Furniture; Kitchen Dresser, Tables, Mangle, Perfection Cooker, with Oven and Culinary Utensils; Gas Fittings, Lawn Mower, Electric Fittings, Blinds, etc.

SALE 11 O'CLOCK. DELIVERY AFTER SALE.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO., Auctioneers, 110 GRAFTON ST.

## BICYCLES AND MOTOR CYCLES.

ON VIEW TO-MORROW. SALE NEXT MONDAY EVENING, AT 6 O'CLOCK,

IN THE DIVISIONAL AUCTION ROOMS, 8 MERCHANTS' QUAY, ANNUAL SALE BY AUCTION FROM

KELLY'S GREAT CENTRAL MONEY OFFICE, 48 FLEET STREET,

Comprising—Motor Cycles, 3½ h.p. Humber, 3½ h.p. Triumph, 2¾ h.p. Douglas, 4 h.p. Douglas Combination; also 100 Ladies' and Gent.'s High-grade Bicycles, by all the noted makers.

On View To-morrow (Saturday) at Auction Rooms, from 10 to 5, and on Monday Next, 29th March, at 10 to hour of Sale, 6 o'clock.

THOMAS GARLAND, AUCTIONEER AND VALUER. 8 MERCHANTS' QUAY.

## FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED BY JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 110 GRAFTON STREET.

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## DUBLIN AND GLASGOW,

CALLING AT GREENOCK (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). (PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICE).

FROM DUBLIN, 6.30 p.m.

There will be no Sailing to Glasgow on Good Friday or Easter Monday.

## DUBLIN AND HEYSHAM

(CARGO SERVICE ONLY). FROM DUBLIN, 7.30 p.m.

There will be no Sailing to Heysham on Good Friday or Easter Monday.

Full particulars may be had on application. All Passengers, Goods and Cargo booked are carried subject to the conditions specified in the Company's Sailing Bills.

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## ELLERMAN LINES.

## HALL BROS. CITY BUCKNALL.

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICES LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, INDIA and CEYLON.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Date. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *City of Canterbury | 6,421 | Sept. 4 | Bombay & Karachi |
| *City of Exeter | 9,415 | Sept. 15 | Colombo & Calcutta |
| †City of Exeter | 9,447 | Sept. 15 | Bombay & Karachi |
| †City of Poona | 7,485 | Sept. 18 | Colombo & Calcutta |
| †City of Rome | 9,468 | Oct. 1 | Bombay & Karachi |
| †City of Nagpur | 10,138 | Oct. 2 | Colombo & Calcutta |
| †City of Patna | 10,902 | Oct. 14 | Bombay & Karachi |
| †City of Khios | 13,808 | Oct. 16 | Colombo & Calcutta |
| †City of London | 8,95[illegible] | Oct. 23 | Bombay & Karachi |
| †City of Valencia | 7,329 | Nov. 2 | Bombay & Karachi |

*Via Marseilles. †Calls Port Sudan. ‡Via Naples. Calls Madras.

MARSEILLES to STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Baroda | 9,670 | Sept. 6 | Singapore |
| City of Delhi | 7,857 | Sept. 20 | Manilla |
| City of Calcutta | 7,679 | Dec. 13 | Hong Kong |
| City of Lahore | 6,948 | Jan. 10 | Shanghai & Japan |

Cargo also taken from Southampton on Sailing at September 25. Through Tickets issued from London at Reduced Fares for steamers sailing direct from Marseilles.

LONDON to SOUTH AFRICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Gonos | 6,399 | Sept. 3 | Cape Town, Algoa |
| City of Karachi | 5,573 | Oct. 1 | Bay, East London, |
| City of Delhi | 4,423 | Oct. 15 | and Natal. |

All sailings subject to cancellation without notice. Apply—

LONDON—104-105 Leadenhall street, E.C.3.

LIVERPOOL: Tower Building, Water st. GLASGOW: 75 Bothwell st.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC. COBH TO CANADA.

QUEENSTOWN TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Melita (J) | April 4 | Melita | May 7 |
| Minnedosa | April 11 | Minnedosa | May 21 |

(J) To St. John, N.B., only.

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montclare (I) | Apl. 1 | Montrose (Q) | Apl. 17 |
| Metagama (I) | Apl. 9 | Montcalm (I) (Q) | Apl. 25 |

(I) Via Belfast and Greenock. (Q) To Quebec and Montreal.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL, Via Cherbourg.

| | |
|---|---|
| Melita (St. John, N.B., only) | April 3 |
| Minnedosa (via Queenstown) | April 22 |
| Empress of France (Quebec only) | May 1 |

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montclare (via Belfast) | April 2 | | |
| Metagama (via Belfast) | April 16 | | April 10 |

JAPAN AND CHINA. Sailings from Vancouver.

| | |
|---|---|
| Empress of Canada | April 17 |

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian-Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

Aorangi ..... May 5 Niagara ..... June 2

Merchandise by Dominion Express to all points.

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SEE THE GREAT STAMPEDE, CALGARY, JULY 5-10, followed by Indian Days at Banff, and then join the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies on one of their expeditions through most roughish Mountain, Lake, and Forest Country.

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REGULAR SAILINGS.

COBH (Queenstown) TO NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. America | April 9th | |
| S.S. Republic | April 16th | |
| S.S. President Harding | April 23rd | |
| S.S. America | May 14th | |
| S.S. President Harding | May 28th | |
| S.S. President Roosevelt | June 4th | |

DIRECT CROSS-CHANNEL SERVICE.

COBH (Queenstown) to England, France and Germany. Low rates.

S.S. Republic, from Cobh ..... April 9th

UNITED STATES LINES

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MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES. MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. tickets interchangeable; also tickets of P. & O., Orient and New Zealand Shipping Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

LOCAL AGENTS:—Thomas Cook and Son, Ltd., 118 Grafton street; A. W. Hewett, 15 D'Olier street, Dublin.

P. & O. PLEASURE CRUISES, 1926. By the new, twin-screw, oil-burning 16,600-ton Steamship, RANCHI.

A.—SICILY, VENICE & THE DALMATIAN COAST May 1-31; 30 days; fares from 45gns.

B.—THE AZORES, MADEIRA, MOROCCO, etc. June 3-22; 19 days; fares from 27gns.

C.—LEITH, TRONDHJEM AND THE FJORDS. June 26-July 12; 16 days; from 20gns.

D.—LEITH, TRONDHJEM AND THE FJORDS. July 27-Aug. 12; 17 days; from 20gns.

E.—NORWAY, THE NORTHERN CAPITALS, & FINLAND. August 7-30; 23 days; from 30gns.

F.—SICILY AND CONSTANTINOPLE, TUNIS. Etc. August 31-September 29; 29 days; from 45 gns.

For Illustrated Handbook, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. and O. HOUSE (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14 Cockspur street, S.W.1, City Office, 122 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.3.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government).

| Steamer. | Tons. | London | Marseilles | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Chitral | 15,000 | Mar 26 | | |
| Rizmak | 10,600 | — | Apr. 2 | Bombay & Karachi |
| Rajputana | 11,000 | Apr. 1 | Apr. 9 | Bombay & Karachi |
| †Malwa | 11,000 | Apr. 1 | Apr. 8 | Colombo & Calcutta |
| †Maloja | 21,000 | Apr. 9 | Apr. 16 | Colombo & Calcutta |
| Rawalpindi | 16,500 | Apr. 15 | Apr. 23 | Bombay & Karachi |
| †Nankin | 7,000 | Apr. 17 | | Colombo & Calcutta |
| Mantua | 11,000 | Apr. 22 | Apr. 30 | Sts. China, Japan |
| †Medina | 16,500 | Apr. 29 | | Colombo & Australia |
| China | 8,000 | Apr. 30 | May 7 | Bombay & Karachi |
| *Karmala | 9,000 | May 6 | | Sts. China, Japan |
| †Malwa | 11,000 | May 7 | May 14 | Colombo & Australia |
| Kaisar-i-Hind | 11,480 | May 14 | May 21 | Bombay & Karachi |
| Nagova | 7,000 | May 15 | | Colombo & Calcutta |
| †Kashmir | 9,000 | May 20 | | Sts. China, Japan |

*Taking Passengers for Bombay, via Aden. †Calling at Malta. (Taking Passengers for Port Sudan. ‡Calling at Southampton. ||Taking Passengers for Algiers. ¶Passengers will disembark at Southampton for LONDON via April 10; for MANTUA on April 24.

## BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

(Under Contract with the Government of India). East Africa steamers call outwards at Marseilles eight days; Port Sudan eighteen days; after leaving London

| Steamer. | Tons. | Mid'sbro | London | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malda | 8,900 | — | Mar. 27 | Madras & Calcutta |
| Mahsud | 8,306 | April 3 | Apr. 10 | Bombay & Karachi |
| Warfield | 6,060 | — | Apr. 10 | Madras & Calcutta |
| Mulbera | 9,100 | April 3 | Apr. 16 | East African Ports |
| †Shahzada | 8,665 | April 17 | Apr. 24 | Bombay & Karachi |
| Mashobra | 8,289 | April 17 | Apr. 24 | Madras & Calcutta |
| Golconda | 5,316 | May 1 | May 8 | Madras & Calcutta |
| Mandala | 8,245 | May 1 | May 8 | East African Ports |
| Manora | 7,888 | May 8 | May 14 | Bombay & Karachi |
| Merkara | 8,235 | May 29 | June 4 | Bombay & Karachi |
| Mantola | 8,993 | May 29 | June 11 | East African Ports |

†Calls Malta. *Cargo only.

Address for Passage: P. & O. House, 14-15 Cockspur street, S.W.1. Freight: P. & O. and B.I. Offices, 122 Leadenhall street, E.C.3.

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Single Berth Cabins and Bathroom Suites.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Southampton. |
|---|---|---|
| *Runpehu | 9,018 | April 16 |
| Ruahine (oil fuel) | 10,719 | May 7 |
| Rotorua (oil fuel) | 12,112 | June 2 |
| *Rimutaka | 8,997 | July 9 |
| Remuera (oil fuel) | 11,157 | July 30 |

*Saloon and Third Class Passengers Only. Not calling to Curacoa.

Apply J. R. Westray & Co., Ltd., 138 Leadenhall st., E.C.3; or N.Z.S.Co., 14 Cockspur st., London, S.W.1.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A. Thence VIA VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO by UNION SS. COY. OF NEW ZEALAND.

| Steamer. | †Vancouver. | ‡San Francisco. |
|---|---|---|
| Makura | — | April 21 |
| Aorangi | May 5 | — |
| Tahiti | — | May 19 |
| Niagara | June 2 | — |

†Canadian-Australian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland. ‡Calling at Tahiti, Rarotonga & Wellington

Apply to General Passenger Agent (W. L. James), Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand, 14 Cockspur street (1st floor), London, S.W.1, or, for Vancouver Service, and Office of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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£21 and upwards to CAPE TOWN. £37 and upwards to AUSTRALIA. NEXT SAILINGS FROM LONDON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BARADINE | April 22 | BALLARAT | June 10 |
| BENDIGO | May 27 | BALRANALD | July 1 |

For particulars apply to the Manager, P. & O. Service, 22 Lime street, London, E.C.3., or to Thomas Cook and Son, Ltd., 118 Grafton street; A. W. Hewett, 15 D'Olier street; and S. Graham Gerber, 18 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin.

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PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES, TRINIDAD SPANISH MAIN and PANAMA

| Pel | | Pellerin do | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Latouche | March 29 | Latouche | May 24 |
| Flandre | April 26 | Flandre | June 21 |

THE LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMERS FROM ENGLAND.

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19 STEPHEN'S GREEN. TUESDAY, MARCH 30th, 1926.

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| | |
|---|---|
| RAHENY | 21, 18-15 ACRES. |
| TALBOT | 22, 21, 20, 13 ACRES. |
| INCHICORE | 12 ACRES. |
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## "BARNETT'S, SUMMERHILL."

IMPORTANT BUSINESS PREMISES TO BE DISPOSED OF. (Owner retiring from business.)

FOR SALE, flourishing Chandlery and Confectionery Business (Wholesale and Retail), in a good position, populous district on the North side of Dublin. Owner has carried on business for the premises; held for unexpired residue of term of 73 years, subject to £50 per annum. P.L.V. £350. Fullest investigation of trading, etc. (including inspection of auditor's report) to bona fide inquirers.

The Shop and Premises are in excellent condition, and there are good out-offices attached thereto, and eight rooms suitable for conversion into flats, and of which vacant possession can be given.

Principals only or their Solicitors dealt with. For further particulars apply to

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

ANGLING—Fishing Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, Casts, Nets, Baskets, and Fishing Tackle of every kind. Tackle Maker, Crampton Court, Dublin (opposite Dublin Castle).

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NEW Season Pisews; frequent arrivals; send crossed P.O. 2/- for sample package.—H. Lee, Fish Market, Dublin.

ANNUAL Clearing-out Sale of all Tennis Rackets remaining from past season.—Athletic Stores, Belfast.

THE Athletic Stores, Belfast, do not Re-date 1925 Rackets and call them 1926 make. Genuine reductions guaranteed.

EIGHT hundred and Fifty Rackets offered at Reductions of about 30/- each downwards.—Athletic Stores, Belfast.

MAKERS—Slazenger's, Sheffield's, Grey's, Davis's, Prosser's, Spink's, and other First Class Manufacturers' Rackets, Woven Bellies:

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THE Criterion—A Special High Grade Racket, was 28/-, Reduction, Sale 22/6. Genuine reductions.

COURT 33/6, Sale 24/6; Prosser's Special Selected, 45/-, for 31/6; Spink's Gold Medal 55/-, Sale 35/-. Athletic Stores, Belfast.

INTERNATIONAL Driver—The finest medium Racket made; quite new; price 24/6. Reduced to 12/3; unequalled bargain. Athletic Stores, Belfast.

THE Olympic—Splendid 14/6 Racket, Sale 7/3. The Victory 15/- Racket, Sale 7/6.—The Athletic Stores, Belfast.

THE Challenger Racket, unequalled 10/9 Racket, Sale Price 7/3; all full size Rackets, 12 to 13½ ounce weights. Genuine Reductions.—Athletic Stores, Belfast.

THE Greatest Bargain—The Special Victory, selected by our finest string corer should be taken to include natural Racket was last year's bargain at 16/6, Sale now 8/3.—The Athletic Stores, Belfast.

COLONIAL Racket, usual 8/6, full size, Sale 3/10; Youths', 3/2; real gut strung.—The Athletic Stores, Belfast.

NO risk in sending for these. If not completely satisfied return goods; your money will be refunded in full.—Athletic Stores, Belfast.

PRESSES, with 4 screws, usually 1/6; our Sale Price, ordered with Racket, 8d. each. Genuine Reductions.—Athletic Stores, Belfast.

TENNIS Balls—Sale, all 1925 at Half Price; extraordinary bargains; subject unsold.—Athletic Stores, Belfast.

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A YEAR'S Guarantee given with every Racket. Sale Ayre's 1925 Championship 22/6, Sale 11/-; unequalled value.—Athletic Stores, Belfast.

AYRE'S Hardcourt, 1925 Balls, 22/-, Sale 11/-; Slazenger's 1925, 22/6 doz., Reduced to 11/-.—Athletic Stores, Belfast.

1925 DUNLOP Tournament used Tennis Balls, 6/-; 1925 Dunlop Tournament used Balls, 9/6; Ayre's Club used, 3/6 doz.—Athletic Stores, Belfast.

TENNIS Rackets per post 6d. extra, with Press 9d. extra; Tennis Balls, postage 6d. doz. extra.—Athletic Stores, Belfast.

BARGAINS Advertised above Guaranteed; Quality and Reductions Genuine. If not completely satisfied return immediately; cash will be refunded.—The Athletic Stores, Belfast.

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AUXILIARY Canoe, Yawl, "Gretta"; 21 tons, for Sale; Kelvin engine, gear, complete.—Mahony, Patrick street, Dun Laoghaire. 25 B

WANTED, Small Sail for Motor, about 20 feet long, with Stern Tube.—F 982, this office. 25 F

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A1 Mower Repairs to all makes. Expert in city and suburbs, including Hand Mowers.—Stirling Wood, Belfast.

SEEDS.—Sangster's, Sheffield's, Grey's, Davis's, Prosser's, Spink's, and other First Class Manufacturers' Rackets, Woven Bellies:

REDUCTIONS—7/6, Rackets, Sale 4/8/6. 7/0/6 Rackets, Sale 4/0/6; 7/0, Rackets, Sale 4/3/6.—The Athletic Stores, Belfast.

GREATEST Bargain—The Exhibition Racket, price 21/-, Special Reduction, Special Reduction, Sale 22/6. Lists free.—Athletic Stores, Belfast.

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TENNIS Balls—The Challenger, slit hose, 10/9, Sale 5/6; Champion 12/6, Sale 6